FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 MAY 1983

PLO

Relations With Syria — Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and other PLO leaders in Damascus on 3 May, according to Damascus television. During the discussions, which focused on the situation in the region, 'Arafat reiterated the PLO's commitment to the resolutions of the PNC and emphasized the importance of Syria's "leading role" in the battle of "confrontation and steadfastness" against the common enemies, the report said. 'Arafat announced that he "appreciated and valued" Syria's role under Al-Asad and stressed the importance of Palestinian and Arab solidarity with Syria. The Syrian leader reiterated his country's "firm and principled commitment" to the Palestinian cause and the importance of a unified stand.

Commenting on the meeting to a Radio Monte Carlo reporter, PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir affirmed that the meeting had ended the "cool relations" between the two sides and expressed hope that it will usher in a period of "strong fraternal" relations that would ensure Palestinian-Syrian cohesion. He added that the two sides must deepen their coordination, particularly in the military field, to confront the "present grave circumstances." A later report by the same radio quoted a PLO spokesman as saying that the two sides will meet again to coordinate their positions on "various eventualities." The radio also noted that the Palestinian news agency WAFA characterized the discussions as "quite positive" and as having taken place in an atmosphere of friendship and brotherhood.

Relations With Jordan — Hani al-Hasan, political adviser of PLO leader 'Arafat, left Amman for Damascus after meeting with King Husayn and delivering a message from 'Arafat, the Amman daily AD-DUSTUR reported. Al-Hasan's talks with Husayn dealt with "all issues" and the two sides agreed to continue contacts, the paper said. 'Arafat's adviser also met with Prime Minister Mudar Badran and other officials.

According to the paper, Al-Hasan's talks focused on finding a "common denominator for joint action" concerning the Palestinian issue. The Jordanian side reaffirmed its convictions contained in the 10 April statement that Jordan cannot initiate a move on behalf of any side, that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and that Jordan cannot embark on any move regarding the "central issue" except with Palestinian participation and Arab support. The daily also noted that Jordan is currently "thinking of taking measures" to stop the exodus of Arabs from the occupied territories. Earlier, Jerusalem radio reported that Jordan had refused to allow some inhabitants of the territories to cross into Jordan and speculated that through this action the Kingdom is seeking to put pressure on the PLO to accept Jordan's terms and join the negotiations with Israel on the basis of the Reagan plan.

Shultz Tour - Lebanon

Negotiations, Comment — Secretary of State Shultz held several rounds of talks with President Amin al-Jumayyil and other Lebanese leaders, Beirut radio reported on 3 May. Noting that a clause-by-clause review of the draft agreement was under way, the radio said the discussions would resume on 4 May. Meanwhile, Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim announced at a Beirut press conference that in his talks with Al-Asad he had assured the Syrian leader that any agreement Lebanon signs with Israel will "in no way" compromise Syria's security and not benefit Israel. In his remarks, which were broadcast by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, Salim said Al-Asad has "legitimate" concern and fear that "certain arrangements" would undermine Syria's security and its role in the region. Regarding accusations that the Lebanese Government is unable to maintain security, Salim asserted that there is greater stability and peace in areas under the government's control than in areas outside it.

President al-Asad told the Italian foreign minister in Damascus that Syria's conditions for withdrawing its forces from Lebanon are that Shultz' mission must lead to Lebanon's "complete and assured independence and sovereignty," that Israel must not emerge with any territorial or military advantages, and that any agreement must take Syria's "security requirements" into account, ANSA reported. The Syrians took a "negative and pessimistic" view of the clauses of the Israeli-Lebanese draft agreement currently under discussion, ANSA said.

Earlier, "free Lebanon" commander Major Sa'd Haddad announced in Marj 'Uyun that he insists on "directly commanding" his forces in southern Lebanon and that he regards any decision appointing him to other posts as "a betrayal," Voice of Hope radio reported. In remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio, Haddad stressed that he is "not for sale," adding that the Israelis "are not a people who can sell their friends."

Security, Military Situation — Three IDF soldiers were wounded by an explosion in the Ash-Shuf area, Jerusalem radio reported. According to Radio Free Lebanon, the PLO has dispatched 1,000 reinforcements to the Al-Biqa' area at Syria's request. The Syrians are also preparing to construct a military airport near Hirmil in northern Lebanon, Voice of Lebanon radio reported.

Iran-Iraq War

Although an Iranian communique broadcast by Tehran radio reported that the Iranian Navy downed an Iraqi helicopter during a 2 May naval clash near the No uz oil field, an Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA denied th laim, asserting that Iraqi helicopters carried out no activity that

Oil Slick

Iran has sent Kuwait a message expressing readiness to implement the Kuwait Convention with regard to combatting the Gulf oil slick and capping the damaged oil wells in the Nowruz oil field, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir announced in a statement reported by WAKH.

Iran

Tudeh Confessions, Soviet Statement — In another series of interviews on Tehran television, arrested Tudeh Party officials confessed to espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union and links with the KGB. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union informed the United States that U.S. assertions that Iran faces a Soviet threat are an "absurd fabrication" and that "there has been no threat to Iran from the USSR and none exists now," TASS reported.

Kurdish Operations — Government forces killed or wounded more than 80 "counterrevolutionaries" in operations against rebels northwest of Sanandaj, Tehran radio reported.

Saudi Arabia

Commenting on Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani's recent dismissal as information minister, Iran's JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI said one view of the affair is that Yamani sided with National Guard Commander Crown Prince 'Abdallah in the "struggle for power within the Saudi dynasty," Tehran radio's Turkish service reported. Meanwhile, royal decrees reported by SPA announced further Saudi Cabinet changes: Ibrahim ibn 'Abdallah al-'Anqari was appointed municipal and rural affairs minister while Muhammad al-'Ali al-Fayiz was assigned Al-'Anqari's former post of labor and social affairs minister.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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PLO Executive Committee Convenes in Damascus

JN040600 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee met last night in Damascus under Yasir 'Arafat with the secretaries general and representatives of the various Palestinian resistance factions attending. Also attending was PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum.

The conferees made a comprehensive review of all Arab issues in light of recent developments, foremost being yesterday's meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad. The review focused on the military situation based on the report submitted concerning the Israeli buildup, reinforcements, and threats in Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon.

The conferees thoroughly studied the situation in the occupied territories, stressing the need to intensify contacts with the various sectors of the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied territories. They also drew up a plan to follow up implementation of the resolutions adopted by the recent PNC session in Algiers.

WAFA, SANA Cited on Syrian-PLO Relations

JN040645 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] The summit meeting in Damascus yesterday between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has topped all other news reports in the Arab world because it is the first between the two leaders in 8 months. The 4-hour meeting was attended by PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum and eight PLO Executive Committee members, and, as Palestinian sources in Damascus put it, represents a new page in Syrian-Palestinian relations.

WAFA described the meeting as quite positive and held in an atmosphere of friendship and brotherhood. WAFA stressed that the discussions revolved around relations between Damascus and the PLO, which were recently at an ebb, and around the situation in the region in light of the Israeli buildup and provocative acts in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' against the Syrian and Palestinian forces. The discussions, according to WAFA, also covered the ongoing Lebanese-Israeli negotiations and Israel's attempts to set forth its conditions.

SANA, for its part, affirmed that Yasir 'Arafat had reiterated the PLO's commitment to the PNC resolutions and called for enhancing Syrian-Palestinian cohesion, stressing the importance of the Syrian role in confronting the current imperialist onslaught against the Arab nation.

Sources in Damascus said that yesterday's meeting is a prelude to the return of normal relations between Damascus and the PLO — relations which were recently at an ebb due to the propaganda campaigns.

PLO Spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar said that the two sides will meet again to coordinate their positions on various eventualities.

In another development a source close to the PLO leader expected that Yasir 'Arafat might extend his stay in Damascus.

Meanwhile, 'Arafat's adviser Hani al-Hasan arrived in Damascus from Amman last night to brief the PLO leader on the outcome of his recent mission in Amman, where he had met with King Husayn and handed him a message from Yasir 'Arafat.

'Arafat Adviser on Talks With Jordanian Officials

JN040741 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 4 May 83 pp 1, 25

[Text] Amman — Hani al-Hasan, the political adviser of the PLO Executive Committee chairman, left Amman for Damascus last night to acquaint Yasir 'Arafat with the results of his talks with Jordanian officials. Al-Hasan forwarded a message to His Majesty King Husayn from Yasir 'Arafat on the lastest developments in the Palestinian issue.

Al-Hasan said that the discussions during the 90-minute meeting with His Majesty King Husayn dealt with all issues, adding that the two sides agreed on the need to continue contacts on the latest developments in the region..

'Arafat adviser also met with Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, and Occupied Land Affairs Minister Hasan Ibrahim.

AD-DUSTUR has learned that Al-Hasan's talks focused on finding common denominators for joint action concerning the Palestinian issue. It has also been learned that the Jordanian side reaffirmed the convictions contained in the 10 April statement that Jordan cannot initiate a move on behalf of any side; that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people; and that Jordan cannot embark on any move regarding the central issue except with Palestinian participation and Arab support. The Jordanian side asserted that Jordan is currently thinking of taking measures to stop the exodus from the occupied territories.

Al-Hasan informed AD-DUSTUR that he will brief PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the committee members on the results of his talks with His Majesty King Husayn and Jordanian officials.

Khalid al-Hasan on Dialogue With Jordan, Reagan Plan

GF011826 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 27 Apr 83 p 12

[Interview with Khalid al-Hasan, Yasir 'Arafat's adviser, by unidentified correspondent in Morocco — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What are the required additions to Reagan's plan to make it acceptable to you?

[Answer] It must include the Palestinian people's right for self-determination.

[Question] Even if it does not recognize the PLO?

[Answer] When it includes the self-determination, this means it recognizes the people as people and consequently, these people's leadership.

[Question] Is the problem between you and Jordan lack of confidence?

[Answer] No, the problem is not that of confidence, authorization, or a delegation as is being reported by the Western press. This is a kind of deception because Jordan does not want to be delegated or authorized, nor have we proposed this. That is why, when the Jordanian communique was issued after the suspension of negotiations, Jordan was clear and frank in saying that it would not negotiate except with the PLO. Since there is no agreement between Jordan and the PLO, the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinians, is free to adopt the decision it deems appropriate. Jordan's stand on this issue is clear: It does not seek authorization or delegation. Our stand is also clear: We have not proposed authorization or delegation.

[Question] Are contacts being held between the PLO and the United States?

[Answer] On the official level there are none; they reject contacts with us. On the Arab level there are contacts through Arab countries, including Morocco and Tunisia. Contacts are being held indirectly, through mediators.

[Question] Is there a promise or semi-promise by President Reagan to improve his plan if Jordan and the PLO reach an agreement?

[Answer] There is no promise from President Reagan to do anything except adhere to his initiative. However, if there is an Arab effort to improve and amend the Reagan plan conditions in a way that moves it close to the PNC resolutions and the Fes summit, this is welcome and in view of its outcome, the situation will be determined.

[Question] Is it possible that an Israeli attack will take place against Syria and Jordan?

[Answer] I personally do not imagine at present that the Zionist enemy will carry out any attack against Syria or Jordan.

[Question] And in Al-Biqa', as indications show?

[Answer] Nor in Al-Biqa'. I do not imagine an attack in the sense of a war. However, a battle is possible. Israeli policy taught us in the past that when an Arab country reaches an agreement of moral meaning with any foreign country, particularly the Soviet Union, or when the Arabs reach an agreement among themselves that might have a meaning regarding the conflict with the Israeli enemy, the enemy usually carries out some military operations to remove or penetrate the pyschological factor which has been created by this new positive stand to show that this incident is worthless and thus to destroy morale which was high before the attack. That is why the Israelis will probably start a battle in Al-Biqa', to test the Soviet stand and the Soviet missiles, if they are used. As for an all-out war against Syria, current circumstances do not allow this.

Damascus Quotes PFLP Leader on U.S., Zionist Threats

JN031642 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Moscow — PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash has praised Syria's pan-Arab role, saying that Syria has clearly stressed its principled and firm determination to confront the U.S. aggressive designs aimed at the entire Arab region. In a statement to the SANA correspondent in Moscow, Habash said that the U.S. pressure, which is supported by some reactionary regimes, against Syria and the Palestinian revolution has been futile. In view of this futilety, the United States is searching for alternative plans in which it will use Israel as the tool of aggression against Syria.

In this regard Dr Habash referred to the Zionist threats and military concentrations in Al-Biqa' aimed at launching aggression against Syria.

The Palestinian official concluded by saying that the Palestinian revolution will continue on its path until victory, relying on Syria's support for the Palestinian cause and the support of our friends in the socialist bloc, the formemost being the friendly USSR.

Arab League's Klibi on U.S. Statements, Gulf War

GF021811 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 29 Apr 83 p 6

[Interview with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi by unidentified AL-MADINAH correspondent — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The current issue for Arab public opinion is the U.S. statements made by Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz which cast doubts on the legitimacy of the PLO. Shultz' visit came after these statements. What is the relationship between this visit and the statements and between the visit and the suspension of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks?

[Answer] The statements made by U.S. officials recently were very serious because they completely disregarded the real situation in the Middle East and Israel's complication of this situation by invading Lebanon, insisting on occupying a great part of the Lebanese territory, and by continuing to establish settlements in the occupied West Bank and Jerusalem.

We can answer the U.S. Administration by saying: If you are in doubt about the PLO's right to represent the Palestinian people, we accept UN-supervised free elections and accept beforehand the result of these elections. As regards the suspended talks between Jordan and the PLO, I have said frequently that they did not completely stop and there is hope that they will be resumed whenever suitable objective circumstances are there. I do not believe Arab efforts are enough because the real difference is not between Jordan and the PLO; it concerns the ground of the proposed peace process which should be explained through U.S. initiatives. This could be in the form of an announcement accepting the Palestinian people's self-determination, halting the establishment of settlements in the occupied territories, and Israel's immediate withdrawal from Lebanon.

That is why I only express the hope that Shultz' visit to the region will accelerate the withdrawal from Lebanon and contribute in creating positive new factors which will defuse the current crisis and also facilitate the peace process.

[Question] The Iraqi-Iranian war is costly and devastating. Iraq is an Arab League member and a decision was issued by the Fes summit to support Iraq in this crisis. How can the Arab countries embody their support for Iraq?

[Answer] We said before that the war between Iraq and Iran is worrying our countries, is posing a threat to the Gulf countries and is consequently binding us to our pan-Arab responsibilities. I affirm that the Gulf countries are acting according to their conscience. A number of other fraternal countries, particularly Algeria, are trying to stop this war on bases which will ensure durable peace in this region. I assert that the Secretariat is making accelerated efforts on all Arab and international arenas to support Iraq and to facilitate the halt of hostilities between the two Muslim countries. There is no need to recall all efforts; it is enough to say that during my last visit to Madrid, the most important issue I discussed with the Spanish prime minister was that of arms which arrive at the Madrid Airport enroute to the Gulf. The outcome of this discussion was positive.

SPA: ICO Chief on Goals, Accomplishments

LD252359 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1655 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Jidda, 25 Apr (SPA) -- Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Congress Organization [ICO], has stressed that the ICO, guided by its charter, seeks to consolidate solidarity and cooperation among the Muslim states and to defend their causes, first and foremost the cause of Palestine and holy Jerusalem, in addition to coordinating action to preserve the safety of and to liberate the holy places.

In a statement he issued today on the 14th anniversary of the ICO, he said that although the direct reason for setting up the ICO was the sinful attempt to burn down Al-Aqsa mosque in 1969, the establishment of the ICO was an expression of the will of the leaders and peoples of the Islamic nation and was also a response to the need to set up a machinery that serves their interest and defends their causes. He added that the ICO has set up a number of establishments, commissions, centers, and various specialized institutions to work to promote Islamic solidarity.

He added that in the political field, the ICO has placed the issue of Jerusalem and Palestine at the top of the Islamic issues as they are the issue for Muslims all over the world. In this connection the ICO has carried out intensified activity inside the Muslim countries, with the aim of coordinating activities, and also outside these countries where it has contacted the leaders of the Western states, the Vatican, and the United Nations.

The Jerusalem Committee also made great efforts at the international level both in the political and information fields to publicize the position Jerusalem occupies for the Muslim nation and to preserve the Islamic territory in this holy city. Chatti added that the ICO is playing an active role at the internatinal level in connection with the Afghanistan issue in order to put pressure on the Soviet Union which is occupying that part of the Islamic homeland and to urge the Muslim states to assist the struggling Afghan people in their struggle in addition to assisting the Afghan refugee organization.

He also dealt with the ICO's efforts to put an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war since the very first moment that war began and after theh formation of the Islamic peace commission. He stressed that, despite the fact that the commission has not reached a settlement to end the war, it has nevertheless made considerable progress in preparing for peace, explaining that the peace plan which has been proposed to both sides is considered to be a suitable basis for putting an end to this war and for establishing a lasting peace between the two Muslim states after the commission overcomes the obstacles which are still blocking the way to bringing the viewpoints of both sides nearer.

Chatti said that the organization continues to be interested in tackling the issue of the Muslims of the southern Philippines in addition to the issues of Muslim minorities.

Referring to the ICO's activity in the economic field, he noted the formation of the Islamic development plan, which aims to consolidate development in the Islamic countries, and also the formation of a number of centers and supervision of economic projects in addition to the formation of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the exchange of commodities in [word indistinct]. He said that the ICO has prepared an agreement for eocnomic cooperation among Muslim areas as a framework for economic action in all its branches.

Chatti paid tribute to the ICO's activity in the cultural and social field, pointing to the formation of the Islamic Solidarity Fund to raise the cultural and social standard of the Muslims and to give material aid to Muslim minorities in addition to building mosques, hospitals, and cultural and educational institutions. A Jerusalem fund was also set up to oppose the policy of the Judaization of Jerusalem and to support the steadfastness of the Palestinian people confronting the Zionist enemy. He said that soon a sports union for Islamic solidarity will be formed in Riyadh and also the Assembly of Islamic Jurisprudence which will begin its task when its constituent assembly meets in Mecca at the end of next month. He also dealt with the ICO's activity in the information field where the ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY and the organization of Muslim state broadcasts have been established. He called on all Muslims to back and support the ICO so that it can achieve its aims and carry out its duty.

On this occasion Chatti congratulated His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the head of the ICO, and thanked him for the care and interest he has shown in the organization. He also thanked the readers of the Muslim nation for their interest in and support for the organization and its activities.

GULF AFFAIRS

Gulf Dailies on Shultz' Mission, U.S. Policy

GF030920 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0730 GMT 3 May 83

[Excerpts] The Bahraini newspaper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ affirmed that a statement made by a U.S. Department of State under secretary yesterday, that Soviet support of the Syrian military force will enhance the danger of confrontation with the United States, clearly reveals U.S. designs and intentions toward the region, in addition to the blackmail of our Arab nation and a terrorist campaign, and nothing more.

Finally, the newspaper affirmed that Washington wants the Arab nation to remain under the Israeli soldier's boots provided the alternative to that predominant situation be the actual U.S. entry into the arena of conflict in order to ensure the strategic alliance's control over "our people's rights and freedoms."

In Qatar, the newspaper AR-RAYAH affirmed that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has not achieved anything from his current tour of the region. It said that although 1 week has passed since the Shultz shuttle began, he is still revolving in a vicious circle andstruggling to get out with statements that change nothing in the real situation.

The newspaper AL-'ARAB called for more effective Arab action to confront the evasive and intransigent policy of the Zionist authorities on the Lebanese issue. It said: "In order to confront the situation and prevent the U.S.-Zionist alliance from dealing single-handedly with Lebanon, a more effective Arab role is needed, and a strong Arab action must be initiated to confront the current dangers."

The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA' compared George Shultz' hasty shuttles with Henry Kissinger's fast moves and Shultz' sponsorship of the agreement attempts in Lebanon with Kissinger's sponsorship of disengagement [of troops] in Egypt.

In the UAE, the newspaper AL-WAHDAH questioned the U.S. role in the Middle East region within the framework of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' action and Israel's intentions toward peace. It said: "All the U.S. designed plans on the region push for the Arabs and Israel joining the bandwagon of U.S. strategy and for the role of Arab peoples, and especially the Palestinian people, being abolished."

ROPME Official on Melting Nowruz Oil Rigs

GF040708 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0610 GMT 4 May 83

[Excerpts] Manama, 4 May (WAKH) — Khalid Fakhru, director of the information center of the Regional Organization for the Protection of Marine Environment [ROPME] in the Gulf, has announced that Iran has informed the center that the 2 blazing rigs of the Iranian Nowruz well have melted sooner than expected — a matter that raised the quantity of oil leaking from that well to 7,000 barrels a day.

In a seminar held in Manama last night, and reported by the newspaper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ today, Fakhru said two oil wells supply one of these rigs while another four wells supply the other rig. He noted that it was possible to repair the valves that connect the wells with the rigs at the beginning of the oil leakage on 27 January 1983 and to stop the flow of oil. However, he said it is difficult to repair them now because of the fusion of these valves. Consequently, this will lead to an increase in the quantity of oil spilling into the Gulf.

BAHRAIN

Prime Minister on Kuwait Talks, Gulf Security

GF021831 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0530 GMT 2 May 83

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 1 May (WAKH) — Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah has described his visit to Kuwait as successful and fruitful. He said: We discussed many issues concerning the region, particularly the Iraq-Iran war. He noted in this regard that the Bahraini-Kuwaiti views on every effort being exerted to stop the bloodshed were identical.

In a statement to the editors-in-chief of the Bahraini newspapers before departing Kuwait earlier today, his highness said: We hope these efforts being exerted by the GCC countries to stop the war between Iraq and Iran will be crowned with success in the service of the Gulf and Arab region.

In response to a question on reports in the West that the Gulf countries will purchase an antirocket network, the prime minister said: Armament is the right of every country, especially the developing countries, which have the right to develop their defensive arms to ensure their safety, security, and independence. However, we, as Gulf countries, have not made any agreement in this regard.

On whether there are obstacles hindering the GCC, his highness affirmed that there are no obstacles of this kind. He said: The GCC countries, thanks to their leaderships, have achieved many things since the GCC establishment, and the GCC has found its way through the committees it has formed. He noted that the GCC, on the pan-Arab level, is doing its best to achieve and strengthen Arab unanimity, solve Arab problems, and reduce them in every way possible.

On the security agreement, his highness called for serious GCC efforts to reach a security agreement since security is the shield for the people and the nation, and any threat to one country is a threat to its neighbors. That is why a security agreement represents safety for all.

The prime minister reiterated that the GCC is not a grouping against anyone, but its aim is to work and coordinate for the general good of the Gulf and Arab region.

KUWAIT

Iran Accepts Kuwait Oil Slick Resolutions

GF031820 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 May 83

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 3 May (WAKH) — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, announced today that he received a message from the Iranian Government expressing its readiness to implement the Kuwait declaration with regard to combatting the oil slick in Gulf waters and on closing the damaged oil wells in Iran's Nowruz field.

Daily Urges USSR To Improve Its Arab Ties

LD030839 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Kuwait, 3 May (KUNA) — Kuwait's AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM today urged the USSR to improve its relations with the Arabs "whose interests are linked to it" to the level of relations between the United States and Israel. The paper writes that the USSR must take matters with complete seriousness, otherwise it will be risking its entire presence in the Middle East and its credibility throughout the world.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has come to the Middle East to solve the problem of Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon, which is the goal he announced he was seeking. "However, his mission deals with another goal, which is the principal one: formulating confrontation against Syria and what they call the Soviet factor."

Washington has been encouraging the Arab activity, under the slogan of finding a way out, in Palestinian-Jordanian relations in order to use this as a screen to shield the actual planning (?to deal a coup de grace to Syria), probably this month, so the American [word indistinct] then continue with its march throughout the region.

Heir Apparent Backs Investments in U.S.

GF031502 Doha QNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 3 May 83

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 3 May (QNA) — Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah, heir apparent and prime minister, has said that experience has proved the ineffectiveness of severing diplomatic relations. He explained that this is a measure that produces negative results and usually elicits contradictory responses because it opens the way to powers hostile to the Arab nation, and the Arab voice disappears in the deluge of the hostile powers' activities and their permanent presence.

In a message addressed to the chairman of the National Assembly, in response to the report of the Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee on Kuwait's position toward the United States during the current circumstances, the heir apparent said that there is no national or pan-Arab income and thus, no individual measure can be adopted by Kuwait in this regard.

In the message that was published by the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH today, the heir apparent noted that the issue of withdrawing Kuwaiti funds from the United States is a serious threat to supreme Kuwaiti interests because Kuwaiti investments there are one of the most important sources of income. He said the investment capacity the West provides is beneficial, and it is Kuwait's policy to distribute its investments in the regions that are more secure and provide satisfactory income.

His highness said that cutting off oil supplies to the United States is useless and will not impose the required pressure on the United States.

SAUDI ARABIA

Comment on Lebanon Talks, Shultz Mission

U.S. Role in Talks

PM031645 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 29 Apr 83 p 3

[Editorial. "The Lebanese Stand, the U.S. Role, and the Alternative for Negotiations"]

[Excerpts] The attitude of the legitimate Lebanese authorities, both the president and the government, to the negotiations with Israel, in participation with the United States, is an honest national stand because it adheres to the rights of national sovereignty — an adherence that expresses the will of the fraternal Lebanese people to liberate their land from the Israeli military occupation and preserve the integrity of Lebanese territory.

After more than 30 sessions of negotiations, Israel has shown itself as an aggressor state with expansionist ambitions and aims on Lebanese territory, and as seeking to exploit its military position in Lebanon in order to force the Lebanese to give in and accept its list of demands. The negotiations, therefore, are clearly an Israeli means to bargain with the Lebanese over some or most of their national, sovereign rights over their land.

If the United States was serious about shouldering its special responsibility for international security and peace and preserving the UN Charter and international law, it would not, after 33 negotiating sessions, have been satisfied with playing a mediator's role between Israel and Lebanon. Rather, it would have carried this responsibility to a level compatible with its role as a superpower, with its prestige and its adherence to the UN Charter, and with international law.

The U.S. involvement in the Israeli-Lebanese negotiations was a political mistake from the beginning because it realizes, just as the world community realizes, that these negotiations were imposed by the aggressor state, Israel, on the country that was the target of aggression, Lebanon, and that the aim of the aggressor state is to "bargain" with the latter over its national sovereign rights on its land.

We believe that the time has come for the United States to rectify this major political mistake and that now is its opportunity to do so, after U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has gone to the scene of the Israeli crime in Lebanon.

Unless the U.S. intention behind the secretary of state's visit to the scene of the Israeli crime against Lebanon is to develop the mediator's role, which it has long been playing in vain, into a role worthy of a superpower, capable, with its vast resources, of disarming the aggressor state of all means of harassment against the victim state, and to force it to withdraw without receiving the price it is asking, Mr Shultz' visit will lead nowhere. In which case, the Lebanese must find other solutions to the national problems — solutions consistent with the honorable stand they have so far adopted against the enemy occupying their country. And when the Lebanese do so, they will not be confronting Israel alone.

Israeli Obstacles to Settlement

GF040640 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 4 May 83

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] About U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' tour of the region and his shuttling between occupied Palestine and Lebanon, the newspaper AL-YAWM wrote:

The U.S. secretary of state has stated that he can see some light on the possibility of reaching a solution, and indicated that some progress has been made in the negotiations, however little. But we should not exaggerate our optimism and think an agreement is at hand, despite the U.S. secretary's statement, because the Zionists said there are many issues which still need to be settled. Such Israeli statements are surely meant to undermine this flimsy hope for reaching an agreement. Perhaps we should not forget the tendencyof the Jews to haggle over everything. Consequently, the Israeli negotiators always throw obstacles in the way of negotiations. But, we want Shultz to achieve a just peace and give the Arabs their usurped rights back.

Press on Tour, Lebanon

LD031053 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0815 GMT 3 May 83

[Press Review]

[Text] Riyadh, 3 May (SPA) — Today, Saudi papers comment editorially on the current tour of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to the Middle East, and his talks with the countries concerned, in order to reach an agreement between Lebanon and Israel guaranteeing the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon, and to give a push forward to the efforts being exerted to find a permanent and comprehensive solution to the Middle East question.

Under the headline "We Are Watchfully Awaiting the Final Result," the newspaper AL-JAZIRAH writes that despite all the visible and invisible factors that separate the Lebanese and Middle East crises, Shultz' twofold mission in the Middle East seems to have linked them together, since he does not seem to be tackling the Lebanese crisis separately from the Middle East question.

As far as the Lebanese crisis is concerned, the paper writes, there seems to be a ray of hope emerging amid the numerous complications caused by Israeli stubborness. The paper says that Shultz' understanding of the Lebanese question will increase the difficulties he meets within his dealings with the Israeli side, since as a result of this understanding, he will try to persaude the Israelis to share this understanding of the Lebanese position.

As for the second part of Shultz' mission, the paper says that it depends on what he can achieve as the first part. Shultz' presence in the area places him under a critical test — a matter which calls for watching and waiting.

The newspaper AR-RIYADH, on its part, comments on the secrecy that surrounds the talks Shultz has been having with the Lebanese and Israeli sides. Under the headline, "The Policy of the Least Possible," AR-RIYADH writes that the lines pursued by U.S. policy do not indicate that the United States is putting any pressure on Israel to subject and control it, and that this state of affairs, as the observers say, places U.S. policy in a weaker position in the eyes of world public opinion.

The paper writes of the exhaustive efforts being made by a front composed of Syria, Jordan, and the PLO to face up to the new development, and affirms that any weakening of the Arab voice in this regard will ultimately make finding a solution to the Lebanese problem the greatest accomplishment they can expect, thus leaving the Palestine question afloat due to the absence of a unified Arab voice.

'UKAZ also comments on Shultz' mission. It points out that the claim that Shultz is in a critical position should not mean that he does not possess the powers that will enable him to overcome this critical position and eliminate the crucial elements inherent in it. The paper calls on the U.S. Administration to take the bold step demanded by the Arab countries, which have taken a brave step toward peace on their part, by unanimously agreeing on the Fez unified Arab peace plan.

Under the caption "The Lebanese Knot and the U.S. Crisis," 'UKAZ writes that the U.S. Administration should shoulder its responsibilities and fulfill its commitments to Lebanon and the Middle East, particularly with regard to the eviction of the Israeli forces from Lebanon and the freeze on building Jewish settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza sector. The paper affirms that the final decision is still in the hands of the Arab nation, provided it agrees on one decision that will serve the Lebanese and Palestinian causes as well as the other issues of destiny in the region.

The newspaper AL-MADINAH comments that the positive moves made and positions being taken show maturity and a true sense of historical responsibility. The paper writes that the talks currently being held in Syria with the Palestinian and Lebanese leaderships, with a view toward coordinating stands and the discussions of preparations for dealing with the growing Israeli military concentration in the Al-Biqa' Valley, have been taking place on the highest level and reflect a positive attitude toward all situations. The paper affirms that the Arab contacts, in which Riyadh plays a basic role, aim at realizing these objectives; to retrieve the usurped Arab lands; to raise the position of the Arab

nation; and to exchange views in a calm, serious, and shrewd manner.

Under the headline "Shultz' Mission Enters Its Second Week," thenewspaper AL-YAWM writes that Shultz' mission has entered its second week without achieving any tangible results. It affirms that the Arabs should exercise greater pressure on the United States in orderto amend Shultz' plan and to take a just and neutral stand toward the Arab cause. It calls on the Arabs to stand by Lebanon so Shultz will not succeed in drafting any agreement unacceptable to the Lebanese. The paper reminds all that what is required first is to end Arab differences, adopt a unified stand toward the Israeli concentrations in the Al-Biqa' valley, and to give generous support to the Lebanese negotiators.

'Cautious Optimism' Over Lebanon

LD032301 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 May 83

[News and comment prepared by Husayn al-Askari]

[Text] The news: Observers are showing an extremely cautious optimism regarding the possibility of the U.S. Secretary of State reaching, in the next few days, an agreement that will make Israel withdraw from Lebanon.

The comment: To say that the next few days may bring results can be attributed to one of two probabilities: either an agreement may be reached, in accordance with Israel withdraws from Lebanon, or the process may enter into mazes that may result in a new (? grave situation).

But the observers are extremely cautious considering the possibility of an agreement being reached, and are relying here on several indications. The first of these indications, maybe, is what has been announced regarding the U.S. intention to continue to give Israel the secrets of manufacturing fighter aircraft for the purpose of manufacturing an Israeli fighter. For this announcement to come at this time in particular — in the wake of what has been circulated about the U.S. Administration withholding from Israel the technology for manufacturing this advanced type of fighter — means that Israel made the American approval in this sphere a condition for its withdrawal.

Since the Jews have a surprising capability for blackmail, observers do not deem it unlikely that the Americans' agreement to the Israeli demand must have come along with the conditions for the withdrawal from Lebanon. This gives the impression that an imminent agreement on reaching a formula that will be the basis for Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon may be announced (?soon).

If this agreement becomes a reality, the United States will have prevented its reputation from being exposed to criticism, which might not conform with the size of its undertakings with regard to the Lebanese problem, whose solution is deemed the key to resolving the basic problem, that is, the Arab-Israeli conflict.

With all the signs of cautious optimism that are appearing on the horizon of the Lebanese crisis, there are still strong doubts regarding Washington's ability to play a more serious and effective role in finding a meeting point among the parties to the dispute and in forming the basis for [word indistinct] and finding the just and lasting solution. The reason for these doubts is that to date, the United States has continued to ignore the essence of the issue; the struggle of the Palestinian people. Nevertheless, the door has not been slammed in the face of any sincere and serious attempt that takes into consideration the right of the Palestinian people, which is the line of the struggle (?from the beginning to the end). [sentence as heard]

Begin, Shamir 'Obstruct' Shultz

LD031639 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 May 83

[From the "Analyses" program presented by Salih Hasan at-Tawati]

[Text] There is no longer any doubt that the aim of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was not as it was declared at the time of the aggression on 4 June 1982. For had the real aim been, as Israel declared at the time, to guarantee the security of the Galilee, then there is no longer any justification for the continued Israeli forces' presence in Lebanon now that the Palestine resistance forces have left Beirut. Indeed, Israel has resorted to all sorts of cheap political blackmail, exploiting its military supremacy and its occupation of parts of Lebanon to force the Lebanese Government to submit to its demands, which have been rejected by Lebanon.

The foremost and probably the most complicated of these demands is what Menahem Begin's Cabinet likes to call the question of security, which in fact means placing southern Lebanon under the control of dissident Major Sa'd Haddad, who is one of the symbols of the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon.

Though the Israeli ambitions have no legal grounds and there is no justification for Israel to maintain its occupation of the Lebanese territories — Lebanon did not wage a war against Israel, does not have the capability to wage such a war, and has no intention of waging any war — Lebanon has agreed to negotiate with Israel, with American participation, out of its desire to shorten, as much as possible, the period of Israeli occupation. Despite its difficult conditions, Lebanon has proven an astonishing degree of ability to fight the battle of bitter negotiations and to withstand open bargains without abandoning its basic principles on the Lebanese, Arab, or international fields.

Amid such difficult conditions came the visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to the area and his shuttle between Beirut and Tel Aviv.

Undoubtedly, Menahem Begin's stubborness has come as no shock to George Shultz. This for two reasons: the first, is the awareness by international political circles of the crooked tactics of Menahem Begin's foreign policy, and his history, which abounds with terrorism from the time he was head of an armed terrorist gang in Palestine; the second, is his keeping in touch with events through reports sent by the U.S. envoy, Draper, to the U.S. Administration. However, a new factor has entered into the situation in the Middle East: the growing American realiza-

tion of the direct effect the situation in Lebanon has on the cause of peace in the Middle East, which sees some positive aspects in parts of President Reagan's plan.

The question now is: Will the U.S. secretary of state accomplish the desired success for his mission? Or will Menahem Begin's crooked ways and Shamir's continuing tricks obstruct the way to resolving the Lebanese problem so to avoid the withdrawal of Israeli occupation forces from Lebanon and the tackling of the question of Palestine, the core of the Middle East conflict?

Reports received from various quarters indicate that Israel's demand for the normalization of relations between it and Lebanon, along with the fate of Sa'd Haddad, still constitute the stumbling block that the U.S. secretary of state will have to overcome to insure the success of his mission in bringing about an agreement on the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from Lebanon, and the imposition of the legitimate authority of the Lebanese Government over all Lebanese territory.

PDRY

Lebanese Weekly Interviews 'Ali Nasir Muhammad

GF010930 Aden ANA in Arabic 1856 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Interview with Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad by Beirut BAYRUT AL-MASA' — place, date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] It is known that Your Excellency, in the name of the PDRY, took a number of initiatives in order to convene a summit meeting of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. Are you still optimistic about the possibility of an active and effective role by this front? Does Your Excellency believe in the possibility of a meeting soon for the front, particularly in view of the tour you have made for this purpose?

[Answer] We were most enthusiastic to hold a meeting during the Israeli aggression on Lebanon because we wanted to reach a unified and joint stand within the framework of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. However, our efforts at that time stumbled. After this, we tried once more to make another move in order to hold a summit meeting. Despite some of the troubles that confronted us, we are still optimistic about the possibility that the front will continue and that its activities will be revived because in essence, the front rejects the Zionist-U.S. solution, and this solution is also rejected by the Arab Peoples. Thus, the basic stands of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front still exist in the conscience of our Arab peoples and will continue to do so.

[Question] How do you view the Lebanese-Israeli-U.S. negotiations and the results they may produce on the Arab and Lebanese levels?

[Answer] It is known that these negotiations are taking place under the shadow of the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and the U.S. military presence in the capital, Beirut. Therefore, any negotiations that take place under such circumstances will not produce meaningful results for the Lebanese people. Lebanon is now in a discouraging negotiating position that does not promise acceptable results.

I believe that the Lebanese Government feels the difficulty of its negotiating position. It is negotiating with an enemy that occupies Lebanese land, and around the negotiating table sits a third partial party that is a partner in the dramatic events witnessed by Lebanon. It is known that there is a strategic alliance between the United States and Israel that makes both of them a single party.

Thus, facing all these hard circumstances and trying to find urgent solutions that are capable of helping Lebanon regain its freedom and sovereignty can only be done by bolstering the Lebanese national accord in order to force the occupants to leave Lebanon unconditionally. [passage indistinct]

[Question] At the new Delhi conference, you renewed your call for convening an international conference on security in the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean, and the Horn of Africa. Are conditions favorable for convening such a conference and for its success, particularly in view of the escalation of U.S. hostility primarily in this part of the world?

[Answer] At the beginning of 1981, we called for the convening of such a conference. U.S. imperialism, however, realized that such action would not serve its interests and is incompatible with the escalation of its hostile policy. It acted promptly and sought through some reactionary circles to thwart the call for such a conference. This was in addition to its activity to obstruct the convening of the UN-sponsored conference in Sri Lanka in 1981 on turning the Indian Ocean into a region of peace.

In our numerous meetings with the leaders of the Indian Ocean's littoral countries, and with several other parties concerned, we agreed on uniting our efforts to ensure the success of the Sri Lanka conference in 1984. The conference will discuss the implementation of the UN resolution on turning the Indian Ocean into an area of peace and tranquillity. There is determination that the conference will be held this time. This, of course, requires intensive consultations and coordination among the countries of the Indian Ocean and peaceloving forces in the world in order to ensure convening the conference, and in order to confront any new attempt by the U.S. imperialists to thwart convening the conference.

I believe it will be our right, as countries threatened by stationary and mobile U.S. military bases and fleets in the Indian Ocean, to put our case before the international community and to ask the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, and regional organizations to adopt firm stands against the threats posed against us by U.S. imperialism. This is particularly so since the United States has blatantly announced the establishment of a central military command to command intervention operations in the affairs of countries in the Middle East and the Far East and specified some 19 countries for this action.

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REF GF010930 ADEN ANA ARABIC 301856///FOR THIS ACTION. ---- TAKE 2 OF 2
-- lebanese weekly interviews pdry chairman gf010932 [Question] How do you evaluate the proposals of Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Comrade Yuriy Andropov, and how do you evaluate the summit of the Warsaw Pact countries with regard to elimination of the prospects of nuclear war, which is threatened by imperialist circles, foremost of which is the Reagan administration? [Answer] I believe that the Soviet proposals that Comrade Andropov announced, and the statement issued by the Warsaw Pact countries, included realistic and objective solutions to avoid an escalation of tension between the two blocs on the international level. But we should not ignore the fact that these proposals actually reflected the desire of the socialist countries to assume their responsibilities in the protection of international peace and in curbing the aggressive desire of the imperialist circles.

It is understood from the statement of the Warsaw Pact countries, and from the statements of the Soviet leaders, that the socialist countries will not allow extremist ruling circles in the West to threaten peace, particularly after these circles announced the possibility of an outbreak of limited nuclear war. It is clear that the issue of peace in Europe is also associated with the issue of peace all over the world, and associated with the call to achieve peace and rapprochement in Europe to cover the military field and political rapprochement as well. This matter is not only in the interest of the people of Europe, but in the interest of the people ofthe world. That is why all people interested in world peace are invited to continue bolstering efforts aimed at ending the production of nuclear weapons, eliminating this weapon, cementing peace, and ensuring rapprochement in international relations among the various social regimes.

Briefs

CSSR DELEGATION DEPARTS — The CSSR delegation, which is headed by the deputy construction minister, left Aden today following the conclusion of its official visit to the PDRY. During the visit, it held talks with PDRY officials on cooperation in the construction field. [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 May 83 GF]

YAR

AS-SIYASAH Reports New YAR National Charter

GF031905 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 2 May 83 P 1

[Excerpts] A discussion is being held in Yemen regarding the terms of a new national charter that will lead to a clear formula for a political system in the northern part of Yemen.

Among the important sections of this charter obtained by AS-SIYASAH, is that the president will be chosen from more than one candidate by the members of the Consultative Council. This is the first step of its kind in this state, located in the southeast corner of the Arabian Peninsula. The charter points out that the term of the presidency will be defined, but it does not specify the length. However, informed sources here think that the term of office might be 5 years. In addition, the Consultative Council will have the right to a vote of confidence or no confidence in the government and will have the right to censure the entire government or any individual minister.

In one of its sections, the charter concentrates on defining the system and states that the president of the state has no right to adopt unconstitutional methods aimed at intervening or dominating the affairs of the system.

An informed Yemeni source told AS-SIYASAH that all sectors of the people have approved this charter, which will be a pledge that all the national parties will abide by. The charter declares that the Yemeni rule will adopt Islam as a method, faith, and law, and states that any economic or political view that contradicts Islamic beliefs and law will be rejected.

The charter — and AS-SIYASAH is the first Arabic daily to publish its articles — states that individual and private property will be protected as long as it is legal, and this property will not be confiscated or nationalized except by a law required by the general interest. It states that in the event property is taken away, just compensation will be made to the owners.

The charter refers to contradictions hindering the unity between San'a' and Aden. However, it says that abidance by methods of alert dialogue and efforts to realize unity through peaceful means and a free democratic atmosphere is the natural way to restore the national unity.

AS-SIYASAH has read the complete charter, and its contents indicate that the unity between the two ruling regimes in San'a' and Aden will not easily take place in the near future.

Briefs

ENVOYS RECEIVED — Foreign Minister 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr received Petar Kostic, who presented his credentials as Yugoslav ambassador plenipotentiary to the YAR. The brother minister also received (Sy Truc Hoang), who presented his credentials as Vietnamese nonresident ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the YAR. [San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 May 83 GF]

Mubarak Congratulates Numayri on Reelection

NC040614 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1917 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Cairo, 3 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak sent the following congratulatory cable to Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri on the occasion of his election as president of the Republic of Sudan:

I am pleased to extend to Your Excellency our heartfelt congratulations on the great confidence that your brotherly people have shown in you by reelecting you president of the republic.

We wish you every success and progress in performing your sublime duty.

We fully appreciate the great achievements realized by your people in the course of a few years under your wise leadership.

Your people have realized the challenges of development and have kept pace with scientific progress so that they may build their lives on their land in accordance with their free wishes.

We are confident that the historical relations, brotherly ties, and the integration march binding our two fraternal peoples will be further strengthened and developed in their mutual interest and will also serve our nation and continent's objectives for the realization of a better world.

While extending to you my best wishes for your personal health and happiness, I wish your brotherly people more progress and prosperity.

With highest esteem and appreciation.

Mubarak Contacts With Arab Leaders Reported

NC030748 Cairo MENA in English 0742 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Cairo, May 3 (MENA) — AL-AHRAM reported prominently today on its front page that President Husni Mubarak was in contact with President Amin al-Jumayyil of Lebanon, King Husayn of Jordan and President Saddam Husayn of Iraq, during the past few days concerning events in the Arab world.

President al-Jumayyil contacted President Mubarak to thank him for Egypt's stand with regard to the Lebanese problem, the paper said.

President Mubarak also contacted King Husayn of Jordan, who said he would pursue his endeavours to break the stalemate concerning the Middle East problem and to resume the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue.

King Husayn said he was looking forward to a visit by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

President Mubarak also contacted Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to reassure himself about the development of the military situation on the Iraq-Iran war front, the paper added.

Mubarak Receives Former French Premier Faure

NC030945 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received former French Prime Minister Mr Edgar Faure, who is also the chairman of the International Human Rights Committee. Az-Zaqaziq University President Dr Tulbah 'Awaydah attended the audience.

Mr Edgar Faure has stated that the audience with President Mubarak touched on bilateral cooperation in various domains. He noted the role of the big states with regard to world peace and the efforts that Egypt is exerting to achieve peace. Mr Faure also thanked President Mubarak for having granted him this audience, emphasizing that President Mubarak is following in the footsteps of Presidents 'Abd an-Nasir and As-Sadat to achieve peace.

It is worth noting that Mr Edgar Faure is now on a visit to Egypt at the invitation of the Az-Zaqaziq University, which has conferred an honorary doctorate on him in affirmation of his role in the domain of human rights.

Muhyi ad-Din Meets Past French Premier Faure

NC032027 Cairo MENA in English 1855 GMT 3 May 83

[Text)0 Cairo, May 3 (MENA) — Premier Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din this evening received visiting former French Premier and Chairman of the International Human Rights Association Edgard Faure.

During the meeting, attended by President of Az-Zaqaziq University Dr Tulbah 'Awaydah, the two sides exchanged views on world issues. Mr Faure expressed support for efforts to establish peace based on justice and equality among all peoples of the world.

Muhyi ad-Din Replies to Question on Corruption

NC032010 Cairo MENA in English 1830 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Cairo, May 3 (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din gave his reply today to an interpellation tabled at the People's Assembly by Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the opposition Socialist Labour Party.

The opposition leader's interpellation charged of corruption, black marketing, failure to meet problems of drinking water, sanitary drainage and (?railway accidents and abolition) of the administrative control machinery.

The prime minister said corruption and deviation exist everywhere in East and West, but the Egyptian opposition was bent on exploiting individual cases and blowing them up out of all proportion. He added that the opposition was distorting everything so as to banish all hope in what this government could do. "We are not silent about any case of corruption", he said. "We refer all cases of corruption to court, upholding the sovereignty of law".

The prime minister counter-charged that the opposition never mentions anything good, citing that the government had set up development projects costing more than a billion Egyptian pounds (about same dollars) without any opposition paper mentioning anything about them.

About railway accidents, Dr Muhyi ad-Din said there were 38 major railway accidents in Britain in 1981, compared with four only in Egypt. He added that Egypt was renewing 300 kilometres of railway lines every year.

About the housing shortage, the prime minister said the government has bult 116,000 housing units this year, including 58,000 low-rent units. The government has also earmarked 40 million pounds to repair houses in danger of collapsing, which total 150,000.

He noted that the government has cut down imports and improved Egypt's balance of trade.

Prime Minister Muhyi ad-Din said that the deputy board chairman of the water authority has been referred to investigation. He added that the late President Anwar as-Sadat had dissolved the administrative control machinery so that the ministries and companies should have their own administrative control units to give them more freedom of action in promoting their work. President Husni Mubarak had restored the administrative control machinery in accordance with new findings about self-management, he said.

Dr. Muhyi ad-Din noted that the current five-year economic and social development plan envisages a growth rate of 8.5 percent, and that the plan is actually moving in this direction.

After the end of the prime minsiter's reply, the deputies started a debate on the interpellation.

'Ali On Repercussions of Peace Plan Failure

NC010910 Cairo MENA in English 0900 GMT
1 May 83

[Text] Beirut, May 1 (MENA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali asserted that the Middle East area would witness a very difficult period in case of the failure of American President Ronald Reagan's initiative for peace in the Middle East.

In an interview with the Lebanese weekly magazine" AL-USBU'AL-'ARABI to be published tomorrow, Hasan 'Ali called on the Palestine Liberation Organisation to take its decision regarding negotiations with King Husayn of Jordan and the reaching of agreement on participating in the peace negotiations.

The Egyptian minister urged Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO chairman, to shoulder his responsibility as a commander and make a decision, adding that the PLO has a historical responsibility.

Hasan 'Ali said that Israel should not link the Lebanese issue with the Palestinian's and called on the Arabs to insist on the settlement of the Lebanese issue first as it would reveal America's capacity to take action and Israel's capacity to respond and would make all face the responsibility.

Hasan 'Ali further expressed hope of an agreement through the American-sponsored Israeli-Lebanese negotiations to preserve the sovereignty of Lebanon and Lebanese relations with the Arab countries and prevent future infringement on Lebanese land and sovereignty.

He also expressed his conviction that the Lebanese plan for the pull-out of Israeli forces from Lebanon ensures the security of Israel without encroachment on Lebanon's sovereignty.

The Egyptian foreign minister said when Egypt halted the autonomy negotiations, she wanted to put Israel and the United States before the responsibility for ensuring the sovereignty of Lebanon first as this issue should not be suspended or stand as a barrier impeding the restoration of comprehensive just peace in the area.

He added that Egypt supports the unity and solidarity of the Lebanese people and stands by his side, adding that Egypt and Lebanon are connected with strong ties emanating from reciprocal confidence.

'Ali Reports to Mubarak on Visit to Romania

NC021817 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT
2 May 83

[Text] President Husni Mubarak today received a report from Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali on the results of his visit to Romania and his talks with officials there. The report contained the results of the visit from the political and economic viewpoints and the cooperation between the two countries in the various fields.

Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy Romanian prime minister for economic affairs, is scheduled to arrive in Cairo on 10 May to head his country's delegation in the meetings of the joint Romanian-Egyptian committee on cooperation in the various fields.

It is known that the volume of trade between the two countries increased from $420 million to $1 billion following President Mubarak's recent visit to Romanian.

'Ali, Ghali Meet With Envoy to United States

NC031500 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT
3 May 83

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today met with Egyptian Ambassador in Washington Dr Ashraf Ghurbal. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali also met with Ghurbal.

During these two meetings, developments of the situation in the Middle East area were discussed in light of the efforts being exerted by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz for realizing the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Dr Ghurbal stated that he has received directives on the Egyptian viewpoint regarding the situation in the Middle East area and that he will brief the U.S. Administration officials on this viewpoint. Ghurbal will leave Cairo tomorrow morning on his way to Washington.

Ghali Interview With AL-MAJALLAH on Mideast

PM022135 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 30 Apr-6 May 83 p 14

[Interview with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali by AL-MAJALLAH correspondent in Cairo "following his return from visit to Washington and Paris"]

[Text] [Question] What steps is Egyptian diplomacy taking now after the setback to Reagan's initiative, the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut and the Israeli inflexibility in Lebanon and in the West Bank and Gaza?

[Answer] Egyptian diplomacy is now seeking is to maintain efforts so that the peace process does not come to a halt. I must admit that there are many negative factors, probably more than we expected. For this reason our message to Washington has been: Don't give up on the Middle East problem. U.S. diplomacy should not be captive to what happened between King Husayn and the PLO and elsewhere. I told the Americans: Don't regard the failure to reach agreement as a setback. Emotional actions and reactions will continue to take place in the political arena. The U.S. Embassy incident took place after my meeting with Reagan. We are now trying to make politicians in all capitals distance themselves from emotionalism and hasty reactions so that we can concentrate our efforts on positive things and not miss the opportunity by getting entangled in details and partial issues.

President Mubarak's messages to Reagan, the French president, and other leaders underline Mubarak's and Egypt's interest in the Lebanese problem and the Palestinian problem. We often reiterate that we must impart, at this time in particular, momentum to the peace process. Egyptian diplomacy believes that there should be an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and that contacts between Jordan and the PLO should continue.

[Question] What is your opinion of the U.S. criticism of the PLO, particularly Shultz' statement that the resolution considering the PLO the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people should be abandoned?

[Answer] The PLO has its role in the peace process. What Shultz said represents neither a step backward nor a step forward. The political process is a complicated and intricate one. What I have made clear in Washington, and I repeat it here now, is that the PLO has a part to play and this cannot be denied. All the efforts being made confirm the importance of the PLO'S role. I would not like to speak here on behalf of the U.S. Administration or its perceptions. But I can say that U.S. public opinion was "upset" by the PLO'S inability to reach agreement with King Husayn. This prompted the administration to say what it said through Shultz.

[Question] But Israel rejected Reagan's initiative from the first, yet no pressure was brought to bear on it. Why should pressure be exerted on the PLO and not on Israel?

[Answer] This is an Israeli "skill." Instead of us throwing the ball into the Israeli court, the Israelis threw the ball into the Jordanian-Palestinian court. I told the U.S. Administration the following: The rejectionists on both sides want to keep the United States out of the peace process while those who favor a solution always want to preserve an active U.S. role.

[Question] Why therefore do we say that Arab rejection strengthens Israeli rejection at a time when Israel is continuing to build settlements, which prompts those who favor a solution to adopt a harder stand?

[Answer] The question of settlements is not altogether a lost cause, as some would imagine. This cause is not lost yet. There is no doubt that the United States can force Israel to stop building settlements. It is up to our "skill" to persuade the United States to adopt such an attitude.

[Question] Is pressure being exerted to make Egypt and France freeze their initiative at the Security Council?

[Answer] Quite the contrary, the Egyptian-French initiative still stands at the Security Council and my visit to France was within this framework. What is required now is a joint Egyptian-European move. There is a need to coordinate and organize stands, as long as the final goal is to reach a solution, not the complication of matters, and peace, not confrontation.

Ghali Makes Statement on Peace Process

NC031330 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 May 83

[Statement by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali; date and place not specified — recorded]

[Text] The historical speech that His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak made on 1 May contained significant thoughts connected with the cause for peace in the world. These thoughts convey a basic notion that was the object of study at the beginning of this century. This notion says that it is impossible for the peoples to make headway and that it is impossible for us to achieve the aspired development except under the aegis of peace. In other words, there is a radical contradiction or conflict between development and war. This applies particularly to the developing states. A developing state cannot bear the burden of armament and the burden of military confrontation while at the same time devoting its attention to economic development, to manpower development, and to the basic reforms that are geared to boosting the state's economy.

The aforementioned has been clearly illustrated so far as Egypt is concerned. The problems that now exist in Egypt, whether they concern the sewage network or the telephone network, furnish ample evidence that we cannot combine economic development and war. The reason is that, throughout the past 30 years, Egypt's efforts were channeled to the military confrontation between

Egypt and Israel. Egypt was able to take a serious interest in economic development only after 1977, or 1978; that is, following the signing of the peace accord between Egypt and Israel.

Therefore, peace is a primordial condition for the development of nations, whether these nations are poor or advanced, whether their states follow a democratic system or a totalitarian system or whether their states pursue leftist or rightist ideologies. This is the general rule — and it was on the basis of this rule that the League of Nations emerged at the beginning of this century and that the United Nations was established after World War II.

Ghurbal on Need for Successful Shultz Mission

NC031340 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received Dr Ashraf Ghurbal, the Egyptian Ambassador to the United States.

After the meeting, Dr Ghurbal answered a question about the prospects of Shultz returning to Cairo, and about the results of Shultz' talks in the area. Dr Ghurbal said:

[Begin recording] Shultz had said that he was likely to return to Egypt. This likelihood still exists.

We are continuously following all his contacts and their results. However, at this stage, we leave it to Shultz to talk about the results of these discussions. What we hope for, and indeed we believe, is that we have no option before us in the whole area other than Shultz' success in the mission he is undertaking with Lebanon, Israel, and Syria to achieve a total and comprehensive withdrawal from Lebanon. [end recording]

AL-AHRAM Says Israel Using 'Soviet Card'

NC040724 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0425 GMT 4 May 83

[From the Press Review]

[Text] AL-AHRAM editorially says: The first meeting between Begin and Shultz took place over a set of maps indicating the Soviet military presence in Syria. According to a U.S. source, this meeting did not touch on any problem related to an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. Begin let the chief of Israeli military intelligence do the talking, after summoning him specially for this purpose and perhaps without giving advance notice to the U.S. Secretary of State.

AL-AHRAM adds: While the topics pertaining to an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon were discussed in subsequent meetings, it is significant that at his first meeting with Shultz, Begin raised the so-called Soviet card. Anyone who followed this meeting could not but deduce that Begin wanted to steer the dialogue with Shultz regarding an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon within the framework of this card. It is certain that Begin thus wanted to play every sensitive U.S. tune. It is known that the U.S. strategy is based on calculations on a confrontation with the Soviet Union in any part of the world and that this strategy governs all the solutions which the United States is trying to find for existing problems in several areas.

Concluding, AL-AHRAM says: All this brings to memory the struggle between U.S. and Soviet weapons in the Lebanese arena and to the fact that some people prefer to view the local war there within this framework. The Arab states must be aware and cautious of this tendency so that their rights will not become hostage to external interactions.

AL-MAJALLAH: Israeli Agreements Suspended

PM022141 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 30 Apr- 6 May 83 p 8

[From "AL-MAJALLAH Correspondent Dispatches"]

[Text] According to well-informed sources in Cairo, Egypt has suspended the implementation of 50 economic, commercial, political and cultural agreements with Israel without announcing it officially. It has merely issued oral instructions to that effect.

In a move to block the "freezing of normalization of relations" between the two countries, the Israelis have asked the Egyptian officials to revive and implement these agreements but the Egyptian officials have not replied to the Israeli request yet.

Paper Reports Delivery of Supplies to Iraq

PM022139 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 30 Apr-6 May 83 p 8

[From "AL-MAJALLAH Correspondent Dispatches"]

[Excerpt] Informed Arab sources have revealed that Egypt sent Iraq large quantities of ammunition and spare parts during the latest battles on the Iraqi-Iranian borders. The same sources said that during these battles Iraq, for the first time, used electronic equipment to detonate mines in the face of Iranian human waves.

Islamic Affairs Centers Discussed With Kuwait

NC031547 Cairo MENA in English 1530 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Cairo, May 3 (MENA) — Egypt and Kuwait conferred here today on ways to promote Islamic affairs through the establishment of multi-purpose Islamic centers.

The discussion was held between Shaykh Ibrahim ad-Dusuqi, minister of state for Awfqa (Islamic endownments), and 'Abd al-'Aziz al-'Utaybah, secretary-general of the Kuwaiti Cabinet.

Multi-purpose centers comprise mosques, schools, libraries, lecture halls, etc.

Communique on 2-3 May Battle Operations

JN031608 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 May 83

[Communique No. 1,080 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 3 May 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With firmness based on right and priciples, our victorious Armed Forces are continuing their brave activities at the front against the forces of the suspect Khomeyniite gang. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. One of our forward units attacked an enemy concentration in front of our positions in the central sector of the front killing four of the enemy and destroying one vehicle, one 106-mm gun, and one infantry position.

2. Two were killed and three observation posts were destroyed in the Maysan sector.

3. Escaping from Khomeyni's inferno, an Iranian captain and his family sought refuge with one our forward units in the northern sector of the front yesterday. The officer and his family were safely evacuated to our rear positions.

4. Today the mean Iranian enemy shelled Basra and its suburbs with artillery damaging a number of civilian installations.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 May 1983

Iran 'Challenged' To Prove Helicopter Shot Down

JN031825 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1752 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Baghdad, 3 May (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has refuted Iranian claims that Iran's naval forces shot down an Iraqi helicopter near the Nowruz oil field yesterday. In a statement to INA tonight, the spokesman said that the Iraqi Air Force did not carry out any activities yesterday and today, adding that the claims made in the Iranian military communique No 1,304 are false and baseless.

The spokesman challenged the Iranian regime to provide tangible proof of their claims.

Mubarak, Castro Greet President Saddam

JN031058 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1020 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Baghdad, 3 May (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a birthday greetings cable from Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The cable reads: It gives me pleasure on your birthday to express my heartfelt congratulations coupled with sincere personal greetings. I wish you continued health and happiness. Please accept my highest fraternal esteem.

President Saddam Husayn also received a cable of congratulations from Cuban President Fidel Castro on the same occasion.

In his cable, Castro said: On your 46th birthday, I wish to convey my congratulations and sincere greetings. I wish Your Excellency continued health and happiness. Please accept my best fraternal regards.

'Official Source' Cited on POW Exchange

JN041054 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1010 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Baghdad, 4 May (INA) — An Iraqi official source has said that Iraq received 32 disabled Iraqi prisoners of war at the beginning of this week in return for 32 Iranian prisoners. The exchange, he said, took place at Ankara Airport.

In a statement to INA today, the source called on the world public to exert pressure for more of these exchanges as there are other disabled Iraqi prisoners with the Iranian authorities.

The sources pointed out that Iraq had previously sent a list of 500 Iranian prisoners, whom it offered to release, to the International Red Cross, but that the Iranian authorities had not responded to this offer.

The source said that the disabled Iraqi prisoners recently repatriated are currently undergoing thorough medical checkups and laboratory and X-ray tests to determine the treatement which they should be given in appreciation for their sacrifices for their country.

Foreign Minister Returns From Tunis 3 May

JN031924 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim returned to Amman from Tunis today after conveying a message from His Majesty King Husayn to Tunisian President Bourguiba dealing with the current Arab state of affairs.

Bethlehem Mayor Comments on Shultz Tour

JN040854 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 4 May 83 pp 1, 20

[Text] Amman — Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj has stressed that if the Palestinian issue was not discussed during U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' visit to the area it could have far-reaching effects.

In press statements, Frayj expressed his apprehension regarding alsraeli-U.S. barter deal in Lebanon at the expense of the West Bank and Gaza. He added: We wish fraternal Lebanon all the best, and we hope that a complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon will soon take place. He stressed: We are absolutely confident that the Lebanese State — during the tripartite negotiations — will take into account the fate of the other occupied Arab territories.

The Bethlehem Mayor called for purifying the Arab atmosphere and creating suitable circumstances to ensure Egypt's participation, which would achieve the supreme interests, due to Egypt's weight and influence that cannot be ignored.

Continuing his statements, Ilyas Frayj said that his talks with Occupied Land Affairs Minister Hasan Ibrahim and with the ministry under secretary dealt with the situation in the West Bank and with the financial problems facing the municipalities, pointing out that the municipality of Bethlehem is suffering a strangling financial crisis as its bank account stands at about 4,350 dinars. Frayj added that the absence of the necessary aid would compel the municipality to suspend all services.

Frayj also added: Our kinfolk believe that, considering the fleshing out of Israeli settlements and the important Arab position, time is running out and this is certainly working against the interests of the ctiizens in the occupied territories. He affirmed that there must be a political solution to ensure the participation of Jordan and the PLO, and this should be given priority in any efforts. He pointed out that Israeli bulldozers work day and night and that 1.3 million Palestinians, who live under occupation, are waiting for their grim fate. He said that political stalemate would enable Israel to proceed with the process of annexation.

Concluding his statement, Frayj said that in the absence of both a political and military balance, there should be an Arab alternative to move from the decision-making phase to the phase of implementation.

Corrections, Variations to King Husayn Interview

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "King Husayn Interviewed by Beirut's AN-NAHAR," published in the 2 May Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT, page F 2, column two, paragraph four, last line:

...after it is too late for us, God willing. (changing word "before" to "after")

Beirut AN-NAHAR in Arabic on pages 1 and 10 of its 30 April edition publishes an interview with King Husayn by Michel Abu Jawdah, Jubran Tuwayni, Khayrallah Khayrallah, and Ghassan Shurbal. The place and date of the interview are not specified.

The AN-NAHAR interview has been compared with the Amman Domestic Television Service version published in the 2 May Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT on page F 1, and has been found to be identical, thus allowing for the following clarifications:

page F 1, column one, paragraph one, line eight reads...had expected all this. For years we have called for an inter-Lebanese dialogue. I had pointed...(supplying additional sentence)

page F 2, column two, paragraph one, line seven reads...bears the responsibility to a certain extent, directly and indirectly, for this...(supplying additional words)

page F 4, column two, paragraph seven, last line reads...One of the aims is to dismember the region.(new grafs)

[AN-NAHAR] About 1 year ago you spoke about Israeli planes landing on the Saudi-Iraqi border area. Can we have further clarifications?

[Husayn] They were helicopters. They installed monitoring instruments on the communications lines between Amman and Baghdad. We succeeded in detectingthem.

[AN-NAHAR] It is said...(supplying additional passage)

page F 5, column one, paragraph three, last line in AN-NAHAR version reads...this question.(new grafs)

[AN-NAHAR] If Your Majesty were in President Amin al-Jumayyil's place, would you see another option other than that of the U.S. option?

[Husayn] We support Lebanon with all our humble energy and capabilities at a direct level.

[AN-NAHAR] Has the USSR...(supplying additional passage)

page F 5, column two, paragraph two, line one reads...After 30 years, issues have turned and come back to Your Majesty. Do...(changing time, rewording)

Reportage on Secretary Shultz' Talks 3-4 May

Shultz Arrives 3 May

NC031032 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived in Beirut from Tel Aviv at noon today after having had extensive talks with senior Israeli officials for reaching an agreement on the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Lebanon.

Report On 3 May Talks

NC031231 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 May 83

[Excerpts] We now have with us over the telephone Joe Sa'adah from the Republican Palace to inform us about the outcome of the talks held there and the meeting which President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has chaired and which was attended by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

[Begin Sa'adah recording] Today is the 3d day of the Lebanese-U.S. talks. The talks began at 1245 at a meeting attended by President al-Jumayyil, Prime Minister al-Wazzan, and Foreign Minister Salim and on the U.S. side by Secretary Shultz and Ambassador Habib.

At 1300 the plenary session began. It was chaired on the Lebanese side by Prime Minister al-Wazzan and attended by Foreign Minister Salim, Dr Haddad, Ghassan Tuwayni, and Dr Antoine Fattal. On the U.S. side it was chaired by Secretary Shultz and attended by Ambassador Habib, Mr Veliotes, U.S. State Department Spokesman John Hughes, Ambassadors Dillon and Draper, Christopher Ross, and members of the U.S. negotiating delegation.

There is no doubt that Minister Salim's talks in Damascus yesterday will be the subject of discussion at today's Lebanese-U.S. talks. [end recording]

Draft Agreement Reviewed

NC031433 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will most likely spend the night in Beirut because of a second clause by clause review of the draft agreement. On the Lebanese-U.S. round of discussions, which took place before lunch, our representative at the Presidential Palace, Joe Sa'adah, is now the telephone with us.

[Begin Sa'adah telephone report] The first plenary session of the Lebanese-American discussions ended at 1500 today. U.S. State Department official spokesman John Hughes said that Secretary Shultz held a more than 15-minute private meeting with President al-Jumayyil.

A new clause by clause review was made of the whole draft agreement. The discussion of the agreement will be resumed in the afternoon. Hughes said that he believes that Secretary Shultz will spend the night in Beirut because the clause by clause review of the draft agreement will take a long time. He also believes that this discussion will not end before nightfall. Hughes added that in the first 30 minutes of the plenary meeting, Foreign Minister Salim reviewed the results of his discussions in Syria.

Hughes declined to answer a question on whether he expected an agreement to be reached by this weekend. He said that he will not add anything to what Secretary Shultz said aboard the plane to the reporters accompanying him. Hughes said that Secretary Shultz inspected the Marines at the airport before his arrival at the Presidential Palace and that he told them that President Reagan and he personally are proud of the duty these soldiers are executing in Beirut and that no plan to send the Marines to the south has been discussed.

The conferees are now having lunch at the table of President al-Jumayyil. The discussion of the draft agreement will be resumed in the afternoon. [end Sa'adah telephone dispatch]

Al-Wazzan-Shultz Discussions Continue

NC031807 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] The Lebanese-U.S. discussions will continue tonight, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will spend the night in Beirut. As he did in Israel, Shultz has moved to the stage of presenting compromise solutions to the points of disagreement between Lebanon and Israel. Regarding what has taken place up to now, our representative at the Presidential Palace, Joe Sa'adah, is now on the telephone with us.

[Begin live Sa'adah telephone report] The round of discussions between the Lebanese and U.S. sides which began this afternoon under the chairmanship of Prime Minister al-Wazzan and Secretary Shultz is still in progress. Secretary Shultz will spend tonight in Lebanon, and it might become necessary to continue these discussions tomorrow.

[Foreign Minister] Salim held a press conference this afternoon. He frankly said that he does not believe that an agreement is within reach, despite the fact that good progress has been made in the negotiations, including issues where progress was not expected.

In the morning, Secretary Shultz hinted to reporters aboard his plane that it was possible to reach agreement on the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon this weekend.

In view of the fact that the American correspondents concentrated their questions on the Syrian stance, Minister Salim reiterated more than once that the decision is a Lebanese decision first and last. He said that in its capacity as an Arab country, Lebanon considers it beneficial to consult with the Arab states concerned, that this is what it is doing continuously, and that Lebanon will not accept anything which might harm its sovereignty or undermine the security of Syria and its interests or the interests of the other Arab states.

Minister Salim affirmed that the Arab states have often assured Lebanon that they will support every Lebanese stand leading to the liberation of Lebanon. He asked the foreign reporters to put the Lebanese facts before world opinion and consequently rebut the tendentious campaigns against the Lebanese Government. He said: There is peace, security, stability, law, and order wherever the authority of the Lebanese state exists. Murder, crime, disturbances, war, destruction, and anarchy prevail everywhere where the authority of the Lebanese state has not yet reached.

What we can deduce from today's discussions is that the United States is working hard to reach an agreement as soon as possible. However, the question remains: To what extent can the United States obtain an agreement from Israel soon, as Lebanon demands. [end telephone dispatch]

Al-Jumayyil, Shultz Meet Privately

NC032132 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] The meeting which President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil held with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz after the plenary session ended at 2100 . Prime Minister al-Wazzan, Foreign Minister Salim, Dr Haddad, and Ambassador Tuwayni joined the meeting 30 minutes after it started.

The plenary session of U.S.-Lebanese talks ended at 1915. Nothing has filtered out about the nature of the discussions which took place in the second meeting.

A third plenary session will be held at 0900 tomorrow, Wednesday, to continue discussing the draft agreement point by point. Secretary Shultz will spend the night in Beirut.

Plenary Session 4 May

NC040916 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] The third plenary session of the Lebanese-U.S. talks began at 0900 today. The session was chaired by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan on the Lebanese side and by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on the U.S. side. Members of the Lebanese and the U.S. delegations to the negotiations attended the session.

U.S. State Department spokesman John Hughes said that the talks made good progress. Shultz will meet with President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil at the end of the plenary session before leaving later today for Israel. Hughes said that Shultz' return to Beirut depends on the Israeli stance. On Shultz' visit to Damascus, Hughes said that it will likely take place Saturday but that he has nothing definite yet.

Further On 4 May Talks

NC041229 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] The Lebanese and the U.S. sides this morning held a third session of talks at the Republican Palace. Meanwhile, U.S. sources have said that an agreement on scheduling comprehensive withdrawals from Lebanon now depends upon the Israeli reply to the provisions of the agreement, which was discussed clause by clause during the intensive meetings which U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has held with Lebanese and Israeli officials since he arrived in the Middle East 10 days ago.

U.S. and Israeli sources have expressed some optimism and expect an agreement soon. U.S. State Department spokesman John Hughes today said that progress has been made in the current negotiations and that Shultz believes it is possible to arrive at an agreement before 9 May, the day the U.S. secretary of state is due to leave for Paris. Hughes did not rule out Shultz' return to the area from Paris if no agreement is reached by that date.

We now have our correspondent at the Republican Palace, Joe Sa'adah, who will discuss the new round of the Lebanese-U.S. talks:

[Begin Sa'adah recording] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has concluded his third round of talks in Beirut with a meeting with President al-Jumayyil following a plenary session of the Lebanese-U.S. talks which started at 0900 and which he chaired on the U.S. side and Prime Minister al-Wazzan chaired on the Lebanese side. President al-Jumayyil attended part of the morning meeting. What we know so far is that Secretary Shultz will leave for Israel today and that his return to Lebanon depends upon the Israeli replies he will receive from Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

U.S. spokesman John Hughes said that it is likely Shultz will visit Damascus on Saturday. The U.S. circles interpreted this as a sign of progress, since Shultz has previously said that he would not visit Syria before he is close to an agreement.

We are still waiting for the conclusion of the meeting between President al-Jumayyil and Secretary Shultz to report any new developments. [end Sa'adah recording]

VOL Reports on Possible Saudi-Syrian Summit

NC041126 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] According to diplomatic information available in Beirut, it is possible that a Saudi-Syrian summit will be held in Riyadh in the next 36 hours. At this summit, King Fahd and President Al-Asad will discuss the international situation and the developments in the area in light of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' tour.

Tuwayni Briefs Liaison Body on Talks With U.S.

NC031346 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] While the Lebanese-American discussions were in progress at the palace, Ghassan Tuwayni briefed the higher liaison body on the atmosphere of the discussions. The body was also acquainted with the Israeli army's harassments along the southern coastal road. Our correspondent Joe Sa'adah will speak

to us from the palace.

[Begin Sa'adah telephone dispatch] Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni explained to the higher liaison body's political committee the atmosphere of the intensive Lebanese-American discussions, which are being held during Secretary Shultz' presence in the area, and the efforts Shultz is exerting to complete an agreement on the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon within the framework of the total withdrawal of all the non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon.

Tuwayni has also briefed the political committee on the atmosphere of the visit which Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim paid to Syria yesterday. He explained some of the pending issues in the tripartite negotiations. He referred to the security arrangements and pointed out that there is a draft agreement which does not harm the sovereignty of Lebanon and which includes security arrangements in the interests of both the Lebanese and Israeli sides.

During the meeting, which was attended by the ambassadors of France, Britain, and Italy, the U.S. Embassy's first secretary, commanders of the multinational force and the group of Lebanese officers, the chief of the main military operations room in the Presidential Palace submitted a security report which centered on the activities of the Lebanese Army and the multinational force in greater Beirut. He referred to the new Israeli measures along the coastal road from Khaldah to An-Naqurah, the harassments to which the Lebanese citizens are being subjected, and to the ban on the entry of some Lebanese commodities to the south. [end Sa'adah telephone dispatch]

Sham'un Calls For Recourse to United Nations

NC031334 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] In the course of his comments on the way the negotiations are going, [former] President Camille Sham'un has said that time has come for us to put all the negotiations aside and to resort to the UN General Assembly and the Security Council to liberate Lebanon from the Israeli and Syrian occupation. President Sham'un warned against continued Israeli pressure to obtain demands that cannot be met and against the unending random Syrian threats. He concluded by saying that the hour for international action has struck.

Salim 3 May Press Statement On Talks

NC031650 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] There is progress but the difficulties are very big. We will not reach an agreement in a magic way. We need more consultations, and I do not believe that we will reach an agreement soon. There are four or five points on which we are inflexible. There are some points which are still unacceptable to us, and they can be discussed with Syria. They do not threaten Syria in a direct way but we will draw its attention to them. We believe that the entire Arab world must approve of any agreement which the Lebanese people will support. We will make the decisions ourselves and they will be in the interests of the future generations in Lebanon. Therefore, we will shoulder the responsibility for what we will decide and will keep the Arab world informed about what we will achieve. Regardless of what it does, Lebanon will not do anything to harm its sovereignty or the Arab world.

The accusation has been made that the state cannot impose its sovereignty and that the Lebanese Army cannot maintain peace. However, the reality has proved that there is much peace in the areas controlled by the Lebanese state and that killing and destruction prevail outside these areas. We must get rid of the prevailing idea that the Lebanese are not united. They were never as united as they are now. The state and the Army were never stronger and braver than they are today.

These are the highlights of the press statement which Lebanese Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim made this afternoon after the conclusion of the joint American-Lebanese meetings. Let us hear Minister Salim or a part of his statement in his own voice.

[Be[illegible]ccording Salim in English] I gave President al-Asad full details about the proposed agreement. We discussed these details at great length. President al-Asad recognizes the immense problems that Lebanon faces in any agreement that will liberate its land. President al-Asad will never interfere in the right of the Lebanese people to do what they believe is right for them. He, of course, as a leader in the Arab world is concerned lest certain arrangements upset the security of Syria or the role of Syria in the future in the region.

I believe that he has legitimate concern and legitimate fear. We assured him that everything we are doing in this agreement will in no way compromise the security of Syria and, as far as we are concerned, we are not giving gains to Israel. The only winner in this agreement is Lebanon. It is Lebanon that incurs the risk of losing its very existence. It is Lebanon that incurs the risk of being divided. It is Lebanon that incurs the risk of being totally destroyed. And, therefore, if Lebanon has an agreement that will ensure the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon, Lebanon is the winner. [Words indistinct] we have done that in a manner that will in no way compromise the interests of Syria, the interests of the Arab world, and whatever we agreed on will be something that we can [word indistinct] for.

We believe that an agreement that is supported by the Lebanese people will be supported by all the Arab people. For 4 months in these negotiations, every time we reached a certain stage in the negotiations at that time we have kept the Arab states concerned of where we have reached. I believe we are now at a stage where we should also be talking to other Arab states and we shall be consulting with them [words unheard because of someone interrupting in Arabic, saying: I want to come down slowly] that the decision is Lebanese. An agreement is not yet at hand. There is some progress that has been made. There are very, very difficult questions. These questions are going to take some time. [recording interrupted]

Salim Holds Press Conference on Negotiations

NC031918 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1750 GMT 3 May 83

[Proceedings of the press conference given by Lebanese Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim to foreign correspondents in Beirut on 3 May — recorded]

[Text] Yesterday, we felt that we have reached the stage in the negotiations where we should consult with Arab states that are directly concerned with the Lebanese crisis. We have talked to the leaders of Saudi Arabia, Jordan and, naturally, to the leaders of Syria. We have been in contact all along for the past 4 months with these leaders. And yesterday I felt it was my duty to brief President al-Asad on the details of the proposed agreement between Lebanon and Israel.

We had a 3-hour discussion. It was an extremely useful discussion. I explained to him for the first time and in great detail the basic principles of the agreement, and he had comments, and advice and positions to take on a number of these points. I believe that the position taken by Syria represents an attitude that they have [words indistinct] times, and it is consistent with their position in Arab affairs in general. They are very much concerned, of course, about Lebanon coming out from this agreement sovereign, independent and free. They are concerned that there are no major gains that Israel will have at the expense of Lebanon, because as everybody knows, Lebanon did not fight a war with Israel. Israel entered into Lebanon for a problem it had with the PLO — not with the state of Lebanon. And, therefore, it is natural that Israel should not expect to get any (?gain) from this agreement in peace treaty or anything resulting in a peace treaty [words indistinct].

We in Lebanon, we feel that we are the country that is occupied. We feel that we are the country that has experienced war and destruction [words indistinct]. We feel that we are the one who had become the victim of all kinds of conflicts in the region and in the international arena. We in Lebanon are sovereign, in spite of the conditions under which we live, and whatever decision that we will take, we will take ourselves. We will take it in light of the national interest of Lebanon. We will take it in the interest of the Lebanese people. We will take it in the interest of the future generations of Lebanon.

We in Lebanon are very much conscious of the interests of Syria, and therefore, under no condition will we do anything with Israel that will in anyway compromise [words indistinct] us and Syria.

We are also conscious of our relations with the Arab world, and, therefore, we in Lebanon will never do anything that will compromise the interests — the overall interests — of the Arab world with respect to Israel.

Therefore, we are continuing these negotiations as a sovereign country. We are assuming full responsiblity for the decisions that we take. We will consult with the Arab [words indistinct] countries, and we shall keep them fully informed. We will do nothing [words indistinct], and whatever we do we will do with our heads high and we will do it with our vision clear and with the interests of Lebanon at heart.

We have in the past few weeks been appalled to note [words indistinct] unfortunate propaganda against the state. Everybody knows that the Government of Lebanon, after this war of 8 years, has been weakened. Everybody knows that our authority has been limited. Everybody knows that our sovereignty has been compromised. Everybody knows that our influence inside Lebanon is limited. But where there is governmental influence and where there is governmental authority, there is (?peace), there is stability, there is order [words indistinct]. Whereas in other parts of Lebanon [words indistinct] the Lebanese do not feel that they are living like Lebanese. They do not feel that they are [words indistinct].

We have been accused of not being able to maintain security — as a government that we have not been able to maintain security. It has been said that our Army will not be able to maintain peace and security in Lebanon. I want you to know that an objective look at the entire territory of Lebanon will reveal in [words indistinct] that there is greater peace and greater stability and greater order not only in quantitative terms but in qualitative terms in the areas controlled by the government of Lebanon, and there is far more terror, far more destruction, far more (?murders), far more killing and far more anarchy in the areas that are not controlled by the Government of Lebanon. Therefore, it is time that [words indistinct] that the Lebanese people are united [words indistinct]. The Government of Lebanon has never been more [word indistinct], more national in its orientation or stronger in its perspective than it is now. The Government of Lebanon never had greater unity, greater courage than it has now. The Army of Lebanon never had the determination, the [word indistinct], the moral standards that it now has and enjoys, and it has [word indistinct] that are truly encouraging.

And therefore, we should call upon especially you, who are responsible for public opinion, to reveal the past of Lebanon and help this [words indistinct] to regain its health and [word indistinct] Lebanon to regain its role in the Middle East of a leading, civilizing, and civilized society.

In the course of history, it is extremely difficult to build [words indistinct] in a country such as Lebanon. By pure coincidence of history, this country has existed. And therefore, it is a country that must be protected, preserved, and promoted. For this end, I am sure that you will do your utmost to help us regain the peace and stability which we deserve.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I gave President al-Asad full details about the proposed agreement. We discussed these details at great length. President al-Asad recognizes the immense prolbems that Lebanon faces in any agreement that will liberate its land. President al-Asad will never interfere in the right of the Lebanese people to do what they believe is right for them. He, of course, as a leader in the Arab world, is concerned lest certain arrangements upset the security of Syria or the role of Syria in the future in the region. I believe that he has legitimate concern and legitimate fear. We assured him that everything we are doing in this agreement will in no way compromise the security of Syria and, as far as we are concerned, we are not giving gains to Israel. The only winner in this agreement is Lebanon. It is Lebanon that incurs the risks of

losing its very existence. It is Lebanon that incurs the risk of being divided. It is Lebanon that incurs the risk of being totally destroyed. And, therefore, if Lebanon has an agreement that will ensure the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon, Lebanon is the winner. If we find we have done that, we have done that in a manner that will in no way compromise the interests of Syria, the interests of the Arab world and whatever we agreed on will be something [passage indistinct]

[Question][Words indistinct]that Syria will withdraw its forces?

[Answer] We believe that an agreement that is supported by the Lebanese people will be supported by all the Arab people. As you know, we have been discussing the articles of this agreement for 4 months. There are problems that are extremely complex. There are (?three) that are deeply [word indistinct], and it is not going to be possible to wrap up an agreement [words indistinct]. I believe that we need more time; we need more discussions; we need more consultations; we need further involvvement before we can say that really an agreement is at hand.

Salam Urges U.S. Call for Israeli Withdrawal

NC040746 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] In a television interview last night, Former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam expressed the belief that the United States has been greatly involved in its promises for a solution of the Middle East problem and that Secretary of State Shultz came to the area after the situation became delicate and critical and following a wave of moderation, which has been confined to the Arab world.

Salam accused Israel of drawing the United States into the abyss without achieving a gain for Washington. He called on the Americans to follow the example of Presidents Eisenhower and Carter and to call on Israel to immediately leave Lebanon because not to do so will endanger the U.S. and European economic and strategic interests in the Middle East.

Carrington Makes Statement on Departure

NC031854 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Former British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said before leaving Beirut for home that he has nothing to say at present. He expressed the belief that the Lebanese question is difficult to solve. He added that he visited the area in order to familiarize himself with the present conditions, particularly in Lebanon. He said: I shall convey a picture of these conditions to the British Government to acquaint it with the problems and obstacles obstructing the situation in Lebanon.

Al-Wazzan Discusses Exports to Saudi Arabia

NC031035 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] At 1000 today, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan chaired a meeting attended by Saudi Charge d'Affaires in Lebanon Abu Bakr Rafi' to complete the discussion of Lebanese exports to Saudi Arabia and to eliminate the obstacles hindering these exports. The meeting was attended on the Lebanese side by Ibrahim Halawah, minister of economy and chairman of the National Council of Foreign Economic Relations.

Minister Halawi Comments

NC031303 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 May 83

[Excerpt] Minister of Economy Ibrahim Halawi has said: At the request of the prime minister we met with the Saudi charge d'affaires to discuss the question of Lebanese exports to Saudi Arabia and to draw up a new system for the certificate of origin so that our brothers in Saudi Arabia will have no doubt about the origin of goods entering the kingdom. We have agreed on the principles which we will act upon at Prime Minister al-Wazzan's directives. I believe that the problems are on the way to being solved.

VOL on Israel Training Palestinian Guards

NC031047 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] It has been learned that Israel is currently training scores of Palestinians in special camps set up on Israeli territory. The purpose of this training is to prepare Palestinian guards to assume the affairs of the camps.

'Abdallah Nasir, chief of the Palestinian guards in 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp, had received similar training. He is now in Israel to acquaint himself with the conditions of the village leagues which are backed by the Israeli authorities.

Syrians To Construct Airfield in al-Hirmil

NC031308 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] According to a report from Ba'labakk, Syrian bulldozers and transports have arrived in the area of al-Qasr in al-Hirmil to construct a military airport for the Syrian forces there.

RFL: Palestinians, Syrians in North, Al-Biqa'

NC031306 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] At the request of the Syrian authorities, the PLO has dispatched to the area of al-Biqa' fresh forces estimated at 1,000 men of the Palestine Liberation Army and Palestinian youths recently trained in Syria. These forces have traversed Al-Masna' road in the direction of Shtawrah. Today these forces deployed in the area extending from Dahr al-Baydar to the Zahlah-Duhur ash-Shuwayr road where transports were seen carrying about 40 tanks, troop carriers estimated at 60, and other military vehicles transporting guns and ammunition.

From midnight last night until this morning, the Syrian forces

cut the al-Masna' road to ensure the movement of these forces.

According to reports from Al-Biqa', a fresh force from the Syrian 58th brigade has deployed in the areas of Turbul and As-Sahl where they set up missile bases and new guns while heavy tanks deployed on the hills in the area.

Syrian Forces Strengthened in Al-Biqa' Areas
NC031949 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 3 May 83

[Excerpts] The socialist kidnappings reached their peak today. The last incident took place at 1855 when members of a mobile socialist roadblock in the Khaldah Triangle seized 15 cars with their passengers and drove off to Ash-Shuwayfat.

The Lebanese Forces tonight handed over to the official authorities 12 detainees accused of planning and perpetrating bombing and terrorist actions in the eastern area of Beirut.

Syrian soldiers today took up positions in the township of Turbul, in the Al-Biqa' area, and parked their vehicles in cultivated fields. One of our correspondents in Al-Biqa' reported tonight that about 1,500 Syrian soldiers have entered the Al-Masna' area [Lebanese-Syrian border area] in the past few hours and joined the positions allocated for them.

The Syrian forces in Majdal 'Anjar are continuing to dig trenches and build earth barriers.

In Tripoli, clashes have stopped after a limited deterioration of the situation in the areas of Al-Qubbah and At-Tall and the vicinity of the Nuns School.

Beirut Reports Situation in Mountain 4 May
NC040750 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] There is no change in the situation in the mountain: relative calm during the day and sporadic clashes during the night. Up to the early hours today the sound of explosions was heard in the suburbs and even in the capital but the clashes later stopped. All the roads in the area, including the international highway, are precarious.

A clash broke out at dawn today in the Al-Qubbah area in Tripoli between armed men. A security report says that the clash took place at 0130 and continued until 0330 when it stopped following contacts that were held by the parties concerned. Security reports say that large caliber machineguns and rockets were used in the clashes, particularly in the Al-Barraniyah and As-Sayyidah quarters. Some shells fell on Boulevard road in the At-Tabbanah area but no casualties were reported.

The security sources link this clash with yesterday's incident in which two persons were killed and three others were wounded inside a car.

At 0800 this morning, contract teachers cut the international highway in the Al-Bahsas area on the southern access to Tripoli as part of their action demanding better working conditions.

RFL on Situation in Al-Biqa', Tripoli
NC041327 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Our reporter learned today that, since yesterday, the Syrian forces have been carrying out military training and maneuvers all along the southern area in R'it, Dayr al-Ghazal, Kafr Zabad and ('Itayah) in Al-Biqa'. The reporter pointed out that the Syrians are reinforcing their positions with guns and Soviet T-72 tanks in the plain of Riyaq, Hawsh Hala, An-Nabi Ayla and An-Nabi Shit as well as in At-Tayyibah and upper and lower Tibnin.

According to our reporter, the Syrians last night completed the deployment of the rest of the 85th brigade, which had been withdrawn from Beirut, all along the confrontation line in Shtawrah.

Syrian military preparations in Al-Biqa', which included digging trenches and bringing in tanks, destroyed the crops in the area.

While the Syrians, backed by the Palestinians, are violating the Lebanese sovereignty in Al-Biqa' and the north, they also shelled at dawn today the towns of Al-Qannabah and Dulaybah in Upper al-Matn with the help of socialists and communists. They also tried to infiltrate these two towns but the inhabitants confronted them and forced them to withdraw, leaving behind a number of casualties.

Socialist sniper fire is still preventing the use of the Kafr Shima road and exposing the people of Kafr Shima to danger.

In the wake of the Kafr Nabrakh ambush in which three Israeli soldiers were wounded yesterday, an ambush took place in 'Ayn Zhalta today in which three other Israelis were wounded, according to the Israeli military spokesman.

The Israelis have cut off the Batlun-al-Baruk road in Ash-Shuf. All the roads in the socialist areas in the mountain are regarded as perilous. The Israelis have also cut off the Old Sidon road after an explosive device went off while an Israeli convoy was passing near the (Furnos) factory in the area of Ash-Shwayfat in Khaldah.

In Tripoli, the sound of some explosions and intermittent bursts of gunfire continue to be heard in the areas of Al-Qubbah and At-Tabbanah in Tripoli in the wake of yesterday's clashes between people from Tripoli and 'Alawite peasants supported by Syrian forces. Intensive armed appearances can be seen in the inner quarters of the city and this has caused the stores and schools to close down and traffic to stop in the areas of Al-Qubbah and At-Tabbanah.

Kuwaiti Press Delegation Meets Al-Wazzan
NC031311 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 May 83

[Excerpt] In response to an invitation by the Ministry of Information, a Kuwaiti press delegation arrived in Beirut this morning.

Speaking about the visit, leader of the Kuwaiti press delegation Yusuf al-'Alayyan said: Our visit to Lebanon is a visit to our second country. It is being made for the purpose of acquainting ourselves with the situation in fraternal Lebanon. He added that the Kuwaiti press supports Lebanon with all strength possible.

The Kuwaiti delegation's contacts with senior Lebanese officials began with the delegation's visit to Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan who explained to the Kuwaiti chief editors the situation in Lebanon and the progress of the current negotiations for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan affirmed that Lebanon is eager to restore its full sovereignty over all its territory and to maintain its relations with the Arab world.

The Kuwaiti delegation's meeting with Prime Minister al-Wazzan was attended by Director General of the Information Ministry Dr Manaf Mansur, Kuwaiti Ambassador in Beirut 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bu'ayjan, Press Association Chairman Muhammad al-Ba'labakki, and editors' doyen Milhim Karam.

Beirut's Newspapers Comment on Shultz Mission
NC041027 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 4 May 83

[Press Review]

[Excerpts] In an editorial, AN-NAHAR says: The decision to send Secretary of State Shultz to the area is an affirmation of the U.S. Administration's adherence to the principles it has outlined in Lebanon since the Israeli forces invaded. These include a strong central Lebanese Government and the withdrawal of all Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces. AN-NAHAR says: Throughout the moves of the U.S. secretary of state up to the eve of his success or failure, or of no success nor failure but somewhere in between, all parties are continuing to demand that the United States produce not a declaration of intent or a confirmation of principles but the making of solutions liable to be implemented.

In another column, AN-NAHAR says: U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is optimistic on the possibility of reaching an agreement on the foreign armies' withdrawal from Lebanon. Yesterday he conveyed this to newsmen accompanying him on his flight from Israel to Lebanon.

In its political analysis, the paper says: Some politicians believe that the question of Israeli withdrawals from here against Syrian withdrawals from there has now become a U.S.-Soviet question of who will oust whom from the area.

AL-'AMAL says: U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz can arrange an understanding between Beirut and Tel Aviv that will enable him at least to return triumphant instead of being struck by disappointment. However, what is important is not arranging an understanding of this sort but implementing its provisions, which are supposed to guarantee the withdrawals from Lebanese territory.

In its editorial, AD-DUNYA stresses that Israel's security will be assured more if Israel abandons its opposition to the deployment of the Lebanese Army in southern Lebanon, where it will be responsible for all aspects of security.

The newspaper SADA LUBNAN calls for a comprehensive solution, and says: Secretary Shultz is convinced that there are matters in which there is no room for a compromise, because how can there be a compromise, for example, over the question of sovereignty.

Additional Report on 'Arafat-Al-Asad Meeting
JN031818 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] At 1245 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received a delegation representing the Palestinian leadership, comprising PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat; Khalid al-Fahum, PNC Speaker; and PLO Executive Committee Members 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, Muhammad Zuhdi an-Nashashibi, Yasir 'Abd Rabhuh, Ahmad Mahir al-Yamani, Muhammad Khalifah, Talal Naji, Hanna Nasir, and Jamal as-Surani.

During the meeting the discussion focused on the situation in the region in light of the imperialist and Zionist conspiracies to liquidate the Palestinian cause and impose hegemony on Lebanon, and on the need to confront and foil these conspiracies.

'Arafat appreciated and valued Syria's role under President Hafiz al-Asad, and stressed the importance of Palestinian and Arab solidarity with Syria in the battle for the common destiny against Zionism and imperialism, and their designs and schemes. 'Arafat called for bolstering solidarity between Syria and the Palestinian revolution.

'Arafat reiterated the Palestinian revolution's commitment to the PNC resolutions which reaffirm the Palestinian revolution's stand on the various plans that are under discussion, and the Palestinian revolution's determination to confront any attempt to harm the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights. 'Arafat emphasized the importance of Syria's leading role in the battle of confrontation and steadfastness against the imperialist onslaught to which the Arab region is currently subjected.

President Hafiz al-Asad reiterated Syria's firm and principled commitment to the Palestinian cause. The president highlighted the importance of the Palestinian national and unified stand which remains committed to the Palestinian Arab people's rights to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of the independent state under the PLO. He stressed the importance of this stand in confronting the imperialist and Zionist conspiracies and schemes which are being concocted with the purpose of imposing control on Lebanon and the region, and involving some Arab parties in capitulation to imperialism.

The Syrian and Palestinian sides stressed the importance of Arab solidarity and of bolstering it on the basis of confrontation with Zionism and its designs of expansion. The two sides also stressed their confidence in the future, and in the inevitability of victory on the basis of the justice of the cause, inherent potentials, the support of the Arab masses, and the support of the friends and all those who are hostile to imperialism and Zionism in the world.

Dailies Emphasize Coordination With Lebanon
JN031136 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0710 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Damascus, 3 May (SANA)— In today's comment entitled "Lebanon's Sovereignty and Freedom Is a Common Syrian-Lebanese Objective," AL-BA'TH says:

Syria's constant objective is to see Lebanon enjoying its sovereignty and freedom, and effectively playing its desired pan-Arab role without any pressures. The paper adds: Thus, in light of this firm principled stand on the Lebanese problem, Syria finds itself concerned about all developments taking place in Lebanon. At the same time, and in light of the special relationship between the Syrian and Lebanese peoples, Lebanon makes a point of keeping Syria informed of these developments.

AL-BA'TH continues: All roads to Lebanon are not blocked as rumored by Arab defeatists, who are pressuring Lebanon to accept Israel's false demands. Concluding its comment, the paper affirms that Lebanon can, through Syrian and Arab backing, make the Zionist forces withdraw from its territory without making any gains or reaping the fruits of their aggression.

In today's comment, TISHRIN says:

Begin and other officials of the Zionist entity are constantly trying to divert the course of the negotiations with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. Instead of concentrating on its withdrawal from Lebanon, Israel is playing up Syria's military defense preparations. The paper asserts that Zionist calculations do not conform to reality. Moreover, the Lebanese officials, headed by President Amin al-Jumayyil, have often stressed the fraternal ties between Syria and Lebanon which are geared toward achieving the common interests of both fraternal peoples.

TISHRIN refers to the statement by Lebanese Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim in which he said that Lebanon cannot sign any agreement prejudicing Syria's vital interests. This and other previous statements, the paper says, indicate the complete understanding between Syria and Lebanon. The paper also notes President al-Jumayyil's telephone call to President Hafiz al-Asad on the basis of which he dispatched a high-level Lebanese delegation to Damascus under Dr Elie Salim. All this indicates, the paper says, that Lebanese-Syrian coordination istoo strong to be affected by Zionist pressures or U.S. wishes.

Concluding its comment, TISHRIN says: The stand which has been announced by Syria, and the position which has been expressed by President al-Jumayyil on more than one occasion confirm that all imperialist and Zionist pressures will not be able to affect Lebanese-Syrian coordination in confronting the new developments, and reaching practical stands which will serve the objective of liberating Lebanon from the Zionist invasion forces as a prelude to liberating all Arab territories, and regaining all Arab rights.

Shultz Mission Assailed As 'Not Serious'
JN031944 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 3 May 83

[Palestine Broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Text] Brother strugglers: In this week's issue, AT-TALA'I', the organ of the PLO and As-Sa'iqah Organization says under the headline, "Mr Shultz Is in the Region" that U.S. Secretary of State Shultz is carrying out his mission in the region actively. What is the Shultz mission?

The U.S. secretary of state has spoken a great deal on this subject. First, he is ready to stay in the region for 2 weeks, as he put it. Second, he is ready to make shuttle trips for the sake of the Middle East issue. Third, he will give a push to the Israeli-Lebanese negotiations, either to reach a solution or to a point close to a solution. Is this Shultz' real mission?

It might be, but the invisible side of his mission is the serious one. What Shultz did not talk about is his real mission. To be more specific, what Shultz did not talk about is the achievement of what President Reagan has called strategic consensus in the region. Strategic consensus — which is heralded by President Reagan — is the mobilization of the Middle East — particularly Israel — in one pact against the national liberation movements, especially the Arab national liberation movement, under the slogan of what the Americans call the resistance of the USSR influence or presence in the Middle East. How do we know? It is enough to look at the itinerary of Shultz' visit to the region. He will visit all the countries in the region, but his visit to Syria is only probable; it is uncertain.

As for the PLO, Shultz has been relieved of visiting it, because his country does not recognize the PLO. How can Shultz be serious in solving the Middle East problem, even on the basis of the Reagan plan, as long as he does not want to discuss the problem with its main party, namely, the PLO? How can he be serious if he is not sure whether he is going to discuss the problem with the other main party, namely, Syria? Therefore, Shultz is not serious about discussing the matters which he said he would discuss. The itinerary of his trip proves this.

Shultz is only serious in dividing the Arab governments into two parties: those who want to support the Palestine question, and those who do not want to have anything to do with this question because they support the Israeli-U.S. conditions. Shultz is only serious in exerting every possible effort to make the Arab world join the U.S. universal strategy without taking care of the real issues in the region, especially the Palestinian and the Lebanese issues. Another point which proves Shultz' lack of seriousness is what he said when asked about the PLO's role in the peace plans. He said that the PLO has no role; that its only role is to leave Lebanon.

We are waiting for the Arab rulers to reply to this slap in the face dealt to them in advance by Shultz who humiliated their great cause, right, and honor; namely, the Palestine question. We are waiting for their reply to this insult before we know their real opinion on the issue of strategic detente.

'Continued Israeli Threats' To Be Confronted

JN021652 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 2 May 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Is there going to be a war between Syria and Israel? This question is currently preoccupying all world media. The Israeli media and some Israeli officials say that a large part of the talks which U.S. Secretary of State Shultz held with the Israeli officials focused on this. While this large propaganda uproar is being heard, the Israelis are continuing their military preparations at the contact lines with the Syrian forces. Lebanese and foreign papers are daily publishing reports about the Israeli reinforcements which cross Lebanese territory toward the contact lines. These papers also publish daily reports about the Israeli maneuvers at the frontlines.

The subject of the eruption of war between the Israeli and Syrian forces was created by Israel and the United States when they considered the deployment of defensive antiaircraft missiles inside the Syrian territory a danger to Israel, and when the Israeli military and political leaders threatened to deal a blow to Syria to prevent it from strengthening its defensive capability. The Israeli political and military behavior has created a very tense situation charged with the possibility of explosion.

In this regard, the U.S. role cannot be ignored, because the U.S. rulers, who gave and are giving Israel all kinds of weapons and means of aggression, did not hesitate to express concern over the defensive weapons which they say Syria has obtained. Israel and the United States are held fully responsible for all the consequences which might result from the deliberate escalation of marked tension, and the appearance of war clouds in the region's skies.

Syria has the right and duty to strengthen its defensive capabilities in order to confront the continued Israeli threats. No one has the right to object to any state's right to obtain all that is necessary to defend its independence, sovereignty, and the sanctity of its territory, and to repulse aggression — an aggression which is not imaginary, but is represented by the occupation of territories and the usurpation of rights.

Arab Syria is seriously viewing the Israeli rulers' threats. Those rulers have for more than 3 decades proved that they use force as a pretext, aggression as a means, violation of law as a method, and scorn of the others' rights as a preferred course in their dealings. They also proved that they are adventurers who do not hesitate to ignite the fire of war when they see that it is useful to them and their expansionist designs in the Arab territory. Israel's history is that of aggressive wars, attacks, and usurpation.

Syria, a part of whose national soil — the Golan — is occupied by Israel, and which is exposed to daily threats of aggression by the Israeli rulers, is compelled to take these threats seriously and to efficiently and strongly get ready to confront all the eventualities which could result from these threats in order to teach the aggressors new lessons which would remind them of the lessons of the liberation war of October in 1973. Syria wants, and is sincerely seeking peace, but the peace for which Syria aspires is real peace, which is based on justice and which derives its assets from the UN Charter's principles which guarantee all peoples' right to self-determination, and states the impermissibility of aggression and the annexation of territories by force.

What Israel and the United States want is to dictate their will to the others, and to deprive others of their right to self-determination on their national soil. Israel and the United States also want to impose capitulation on the Arabs, and attempt to bypass the international law to inject new principles to make it look like the law of the jungle.

While seeking a just and comprehensive peace, Syria believes that its duty is to reject any attempt to put pressure, make threats, or impose will. Syria also believes that it is strong enough to warn those against the dangers this fire poses to them and to peace in the region and outside it.

In his message to the the working class on its day, President Hafiz al-Asad said that Syria is determined to remain strong, maintain its free will, and keep the initiative in its hands. Syria will remain strong as long as it champions the Arab masses' hopes and aspirations. Syria is today strong by its masses, nation, and friends. Therefore, nothing can be imposed on the region if it is unacceptable to Syria. This means that no solution can be passed if it is not in the Arab masses' interests.

Italian Foreign Minister, Delegation Visit

Received by Al-Asad

JN031426 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 3 Amy 83

[Text] At 1000 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and his delegation. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the Italian ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting. The talks dealt with bilateral relations, the situation in the region, and a number of current international issues.

Colombo conveyed Italian President Alessandro Pertini's greeting to President Hafiz al-Asad, who graciously accepted themm and asked him to convey similar greetings.

Lebanon Discussed

AU031953 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 3 May 83

[Text](ANSA) — Damascus, May 3 — Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam conferred here today with the visiting Italian foreign minister, Emilio Colombo, and outlined three Damascus government conditions for withdrawing an estimated 40,000 Syrian troops from neighboring Lebanon.

The first condition named was that the Middle East mission conducted by United States Secretary of State George Shultz, seeking to break the deadlock surrounding the 4-month-old talks between Israel and Lebanon, must lead to assurance of the complete independence and sovereignty of Lebanon. The second condition was that Israel must not emerge with any territorial or military advantages, and the third cited was that Shultz's negotiations must take firmly into account Syria's security requirements.

It was learned that the Syrian head of state and foreign minister, speaking on the basis of information in their possession and talks held here Monday with the Lebanese diplomatic chief, Elie Salim, took a negative and pessimistic view of the paragraphs of an Israeli-Lebanese draft agreement now under discussion.

Their concern is that the American secretary of state, whose efforts in the region they applauded, would wind up adopting the Israeli point of view, and would seek to force on Lebanon an agreement not in the best interests of that country, of its independence and sovereignty, and therefore unacceptable to Syria.

The Syrian leaders and Colombo agreed that no nation, with reference to Israel, can lay claim to the territory of other states for setting up national security guarantees which would infringe on Lebanese sovereignty.

Though the Italian minister endorsed the principle, he also referred to realities which might require a transitory understanding for the reestablishment of a climate of confidence through forms of guarantees acceptable to both Lebanon and Israel, with due consideration for Syrian security.

Speaking about the totality of impressions gained in talks with Syrian authorities here, the foreign minister let it be known that one possible settlement might be the deployment of a multilateral force along the Israeli-Lebanese border: either the United Nations interim force in south Lebanon (UNIFIL), or the Franco-U.S.-British-Italian peacekeeping force in Beirut. Colombo also disclosed that at the end of his 6 hours of consultations here, he could not come to the conclusion that the region had reached the threshold of a new tragedy.

For their parts, the Syrian president and foreign minister voiced their appreciation to Colombo for the Italian position and urged a higher European profile in the Middle East.

The Italian foreign minister, who opened his Middle Eastern tour to Baghdad, Kuwait, and Damascus on April 29, is slated to return to Rome in the evening.

Minister, Delegation Leaves

JN031834 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo left Damascus this evening following a 2-day visit to Syria, during which he held talks with the Syrian officials on the current international situation, especially the Middle East situation, and bilateral relations.

Colombo was seen off at Damascus International Airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; senior Foreign Ministry officials; the Syrian ambassador in Rome; and the Italian ambassador in Damascus.

Bilateral Talks in Jerusalem Yield Slow Progress

'Thorough Discussion' Held

TA031126 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1105 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state met this morning with the Israeli negotiating team headed by Ministers Arens and Shamir. He left for Beirut later. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports:

[Begin Frankel recording] Upon leaving the meeting held at the Foreign Ministry, George Shultz talked about a thorough discussion and constructive teams. I now have a better idea of the remaining problems, Israel's position on them, and what can be attained in the talks. I hope, the secretary of state said, that we can continue to narrow the gap in the two sides' positions. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir extended his good wishes to Shultz, and expressed the hope he will succeed in resolving the pending problems.

A senior political source told us following the 3 days of talks that two major disputes now remain: 1. The issue of joint supervision over the security arrangements — this issue has been extensively discussed in recent days and some progress has been made. 2. Major Sa'd Haddad's status — on this no progress has been made. In private talks too, no new positions have been raised.

It seems that Shultz is trying to clear the table, to leave the hardest nut to crack — the Haddad problem — for the last stage of the negotiations. The political source did not completely rule out the possibility that George Shultz will be able to reach an agreement even this week.

According to the source, a lot depends on the talks which the U.S. secretary will hold in Beirut today: whether the understanding reached in the talks here will be acceptable to the Lebanese, and whether it will be possible to make further progress. The ball is now in the Lebanese court. [end recording]

Mutual Syrian Withdrawal Demanded

TA031716 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] The defense minister made it clear that Israel is adamant on reaching an agreement with Lebanon in the framework of which all Syrian forces would evacuate Lebanon parallel to the IDF withdrawal. Our military correspondent reports that Arens said this to a group of union leaders from the United States.

Minister Arens also met the Druze spiritual leader Shaykh Amin at-Tarif. The Druze leader asked for a few concessions for his sect's members in Lebanon.

Kimche on Negotiations

TA040811 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche categorically rejects the claim that Israel's demand for a security arrangement violates Lebanese sovereignty. Kimche was speaking last night to a Hebrew University symposium in Jerusalem on media coverage of the war. David Essing reports.

[Begin Essing recording] David Kimche disclosed for the first time details of Israel's security demands. Kimche said Israel was seeking only up to 12 joint supervisory teams with the Lebanese at any one time. Each team would be made up of 10 or 11 Israeli soldiers under Lebanese command. These 100 Israeli soldiers would not violate Lebanese sovereignty. If the Lebanese had known to apply sovereignty before, Kimche added, we would not have had to go to war.

The Foreign Ministry director general also disclosed that Israel has information that the PLO is trying to return to south Lebanon for new attacks against Israel.

[Kimche] They are going to do everything possible to go back there, and they are trying already now — we have ample evidence in the field. They are trying already now, first in Beirut and in south Lebanon. So when we say we don't want Katyushas on Qiryat Shemona, this isn't just a theory, this is something that we have to prevent. Something that can happen tomorrow or the day after if it's not prevented.

[Essing] David Kimche said Israel believed the Lebanese really wanted to prevent a PLO-comeback.

[Kimche] But we have very grave doubts about their capability to prevent them from coming back, and there's a great difference between motivation and capability. And this is — I'm not saying this in any derogatory sense against the Lebanese — this couldn't be otherwise. After all, we had a war of several long years in which you had 100,000 people killed in Lebanon. In that time, the army was completely neutralized: the Sunnis helped the Sunni community; the Maronites went and helped the Maronites; the Shi'ites went over to the Shi'ites. The army was split asunder, and what was left of the army was kept for several years in the barracks, and the army withered away. And now the Lebanese are trying to build up an army.

[Essing] It would take 2 or 3 years for the Lebanese Army to be strong enough to take on the PLO. And so Israel wanted security measures for this interim period. The Israeli diplomat felt certain that Lebanon would agree to normalized relations with Israel because the Lebanese people wanted it.

As for prospects for the Shultz shuttle mission, Kimche said it was now in the last 100 yards of the race. While he hopes for an early settlement, this part was the most difficult, and he could not say how long it would take to reach an agreement.

Ben-Porat Predicts Al-'Awwali Withdrawal

TA040709 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Minister Ben-Porat fears that an agreement achieved between Israel and Lebanon will become a mere piece of paper because Syria will not allow it to be kept, and the United States will not react.

Ben-Porat thinks that this situation will ultimately lead to an IDF withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali River and its deployment in the area with its own security infrastructure until a suitable force is established in Lebanon, capable of preventing the terrorists from returning. Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reported Ben-Porat's assessment.

Agreement May Avoid Haddad

TA041001 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 4 May 83 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Tuvya Mendelsson]

[Excerpt] The draft agreement between Israel and Lebanon unequivocally determines the sovereignty of Lebanon and its army over the territory of southern Lebanon. Security arrangements and the status of Major Haddad apparently will not be fully included in the principal agreement, but will be formulated as documents of understanding to be exchanged between the U.S. and the parties to the negotiations.

This was opined last night by authoritative sources in Jerusalem. In this way, Secretary of State Shultz hopes to bypass one of the major stumbling blocks in the negotiations.

If indeed Lebanon and Israel agree on this compromise formula, this will signify an Israeli concession in regard to Haddad's status. It seems that even if Haddad retains, de facto, a senior status in Southern Lebanon, the Lebanese Army will be entitled to appoint its own commanders to be responsible for the security arrangements.

The assessment of political observers last night was that this question had not yet been finally decided upon by the sides, and that much depended on the nature of the replies Shultz will bring back today following his talks with the government leaders in Beirut. It is estimated, moreover, that a solution formulated in this spirit would make it possible for Lebanon to present a stance according to which it would extend its authority over the entire territory of Lebanon without any Israeli interference. Some of the practical arrangements for the supervision of security arrangements will not appear in the principal agreement, but instead in attached documents, which permit Israel to apply security arrangements through Haddad.

Haddad Adamant on Status

TA031219 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Major Sa'd Haddad says he would refuse any other post in lieu of direct command over his soldiers. He was speaking in Marj 'Uyun today on the occasion of the recruitment of more soldiers to his militia, and the integration of a few hundred Shi'ites to the civil guards in southern Lebanon. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht spoke to Maj Haddad:

[Begin recording] [Hecht] A U.S. correspondent who was with us today in Marj 'Uyun explained to Maj Haddad: Shultz cannot return home without a real achievement in his pocket. The American journalist said that the secretary of state was placing the F-16 fighters and a strategic memorandum of understanding as a counterweight to the obstacle called Sa'd Haddad. Do you not fear, he asked the major, that as a result of this real pressure Israel will be forced to fold up and sell you? The major pointed a finger which nonetheless was a bit hesitant at the American, and said: Haddad is not for sale.

[Haddad — in English] First of all, Maj Haddad is not for sale. Second, after working together for 7 years with Israel, I know they are not a people who can sell their friend. Third, it is not a personal question of Maj Haddad himself. The question is of the people.

[Hecht] He went on to say things we had repeatedly heard before: The question is not Haddad the man, but the security concept that I represent, and the people living in the region who believe in me and my methods. He said that in the last few days no one had approached him with any new proposals on his status. He heard on the radio about the ideas suggesting that he would be the deputy commander or the intelligence officer of the force that will be stationed in the south. His reaction to this was: Nonsense, all these proposals are nonsense.

[Haddad — in English] All of this is rubbish, and I can say it is rubbish because I am telling you it is not a personal question. I am not looking for my own position — what would be my personal position? Any change in the position of Maj Haddad is a change against the line, against the population, so it's not going to (?be) at me. I will never betray my country.

[Hecht] Any change in my position means a change in the concept and the principle, and also betrayal of my men and my country. I will not do it, he emphasizes. The idea of having U.S. soldiers defend security in the south is also nonsensical, Haddad says. The Marines themselves need defense in Lebanon. He also suggests that the Lebanese Army effect some order in Ash-Shuf or Al-Biqa' before they presume to control the south.

If the secretary of state's intentions are serious and honest, he must come and listen to me too. I am talking on behalf of a large part of the Lebanese people, Haddad said. With all due respect, he says, Amin speaks for the Syrians.

[Haddad — in English] Who killed Bashir al-Jumayyil? The Syrians. That's for sure. Nobody now — this is very clear — the Syrians killed Bashir al-Jumayyil, and we see that Mr President Amin al-Jumayyil is forced not to take a decision against the Syrians and that's because maybe he is also afraid that he will be killed like his brother.

[Hecht] Al-Jumayyil cannot say a thing against the Syrians. He is afraid they will eliminate him the same way they eliminated

his brother Bashir, says Sa'd Haddad.

Today, too, Haddad sounded firm and sure of himself. However, one of his bodyguards told me this morning that the man is under pressure. What you saw today, he said, were smiles he put on specially for the press and the cameras. [end recording]

Document Summarizes Lebanon Talks

TA041035 Jerusalem KOTERET RASHIT in Hebrew 4 May 83 p 13

[Report by Yisra'el Segal]

[Text] On the eve of Shultz' arrival, the Cabinet members received, for the first time, a book written in Hebrew and English which summarized the negotiations. The document is divided into three parts:

1. The war's goals and what we wanted to achieve through it.

2. The summaries [sikumim] achieved between the delegations in Khaldah and Qiryat Shemona.

3. What was not achieved and the main obstacles on the way to signing the agreement. The recommendations of the Israel delegation, headed by David Kimche, for an Israeli compromise.

From perusing the document, it appears that an end to the state of war between the two countries will be declared. The borders of the security zones were agreed upon, and there is legal phrasing in the document implying a de facto peace agreement between the two countries.

Moreover, the agreement recognizes the principle of self-defense — that is Lebanon and Israel agree that if the agreement [heskem] is violated — for instance if the terrorists return to the area — Israel will be able to violate the sovereignty of Lebanon and initiate a military action against the terrorists.

The committee mentions some disputed issues on which Israel can allow itself to compromise:

1. The civil guard in the Haddad area will be put under the control of the civil guard for Lebanon as a whole, which is stationed in Beirut, and will not have rights and autonomous authority.

2. The Lebanese Army should be allowed to hold extra military forces in the security zones, over and above what is agreed upon in the treaty, for purposes of routine trainings of the Lebanese Army. Any deviation will have to be authorized by the joint military committee.

3. The committee recommends no compromise on the status of Haddad, but on the length of time Israel demands for him to be the commander of the area. Israel demands that that period will be about 3 years. The committee says that can be a compromise on this period.

Most of the Cabinet members are of the opinion that the members of the committee did most of the hard work on the way to signing an agreement. A political, governmental decision is now needed on whether to accept the deal or not.

Shultz' Efforts Praised

TA040912 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 4 May 83 pp 1, 2

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Text] There was a sense of satisfaction and of hopefulness in Jerusalem yesterday as U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz wound up a day and a half of almost non-stop negotiations here and flew back to Beirut.

Sources close to Prime Minister Menahem Begin were hopeful that the Shultz shuttle, which began last Wednesday, would not end in failure. Other Israeli sources involved in the negotiations also spoke yesterday of "additional progress... all sorts of issues have been resolved and others are on the way to being resolved."

"Resolved" in this context meant agreed upon between Israel and the U.S., but the Israeli sources said they "assumed the Americans know what Lebanon would agree to and what it would reject — and they react accordingly." The U.S. secretary of state, they said, would "not be playing games or wasting his time." The fact that he is continuing to invest his time, energy, and prestige in the mission is itself a significant indication that he indeed considers it — in his own word — "do-able."

Some Israeli sources apply the same deductive logic to the Syrian conundrum which hangs over this negotiation. They reason that Shultz would not strive for an Israel-Lebanon accord unless he had good grounds to believe — or at least to hope — that the Syrians will not veto any such accord. These sources recall that throughout the months of talks prior to Shultz's arrival, special envoy Philip Habib assured Israel that Syria had promised Lebanon to pull its forces out together with those of Israel (provided Damascus could live with the Lebanon-Israel accord). The Shultz mission is apparently built on the presumption that Syria — for its own reasons and interests — will abide by this.

Sources close to the prime minister went out of their way to praise the secretary's handling of the talks so far. The sources said that even if Shultz's mission fails in the end, it will have been a thoroughly worthwhile exercise from Israel's point of view, inasmuch as Israeli leaders have been able to put their concerns and perspectives to the secretary directly.

Attacks on IDF in Lebanon Reportedly Increasing

TA040713 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 4 May 83

[Report by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal]

[Text] Despite the efforts the IDF devotes to security in southern Lebanon, the terrorists' efforts to attack IDF soldiers are increasing and their actions are daily becoming more sophisticated and daring. The increasing attacks may also be part of an

attempt to undermine the negotiations between Israel andLebanon and make reaching an agreement difficult. In any case, the terrorists are very energetic, and the IDF is having a hard time checking them. Doing so requires keeping a very large number of soldiers in Lebanon and carrying out preventive actions on a wide scale, such as those in Judaea and Samaria.

Behind the hostile actions are not only Palestinian organizations, but local organizations as well, including all the leftist ones and Druze who are acting under Syrian auspices. Hardly a day goes by without actions against IDF soldiers.

We will provide a few examples here:

On 28 April, there were eight such actions; the next day there were nine attacks; and on 1 May, there were six actions. At the end of April two mines were found near Kafr Mishki; a phosphorus bomb was exploded by remote control when an IDF vehicle passed by; a boobytrapped car was found south of Sidon; and a vehicle carrying soldiers was hit, wounding two soldiers slightly and two others moderately; and an RPG was fired at an IDF jeep near Sil village. That same day, on 28 April, two Katyushas ready for launching from wooden pads were found opposite an IDF installation. To these can be added, of course, bombardment near 'Alayh between Druze and Christians, some of the bombs falling near IDF installations. On 29 April, a command car ran over a mine near an IDF roadblock in Sidon, killing one soldier and wounding four others. More mines were found in a nearby courtyard. A boobytrapped RPG exploded in a store in Tyre. A burst of light weapons fire was shot at an IDF post in the area of Kamid al-Lawz.

We see from this that the terrorists are acting along a very broad front. Their actions are becoming more daring and sophisticated, involving the use of many electronic means, and they do not hesitate to act in the light of day either.

Tension With Syria Subsides on Al-Biqa' Front

TA040915 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 4 May 83

[Report by military correspondent Hayim Ravya]

[Text] Against the background of the uncertainty of Syria's intentions, the line of confrontation in the Al-Biqa' is calmer than it was several days ago. Tension in the sector reached a climax at the end of last week, but has since subsided, and now the situation there is relatively calm — at least for time being.

Yesterday, from one of the posts on our front line we could clearly discern new positions for Sagger missiles the Syrians have set up on the ridge rising above As-Sultan Ya'qub at-Tahta. Generally, last month and especially during the last 2 weeks, the Syrians have been returning to positions they had abandoned because of the winter. They are fully manning all their posts, at least in the sector we visited, opposite Jubb Jannin.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified commander] One can see them reinforcing. Their movement in the area has increased. They have set up here, on the border farther away, something like a new camp, and all their forces, who left because of the rain, have dug in anew. They are covering the sector better. And there is more vehicular movement, especially of light vehicles.

[Ravya] How would you describe the situation during the last 2 weeks? Would you say it was tense?

[Commander] In principle, there has been no tension different than what we have become used to. However, because of the general atmosphere here the tension may seem greater. In principle, nothing has changed from our point of view. There is the same routine activity, but which is harmful just the same. [end recording]

We should stress that although the tension has subsided somewhat, it has not disappeared completely. This may be the case in the future also, during the decisive stages of the negotiations.

IRC Confirms Meeting With Jibril-Held POW'S

TA041026 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] The International Red Cross [IRC] has confirmed that its representative in Damascus met last night with the two prisoners being held by Ahmad Jibril's organization, Yosef Groff and Nisim Salem. A Swiss doctor also attended the meeting.

The IRC men gave the two packages and letters from their families, and the prisoners gave them letters for their parents. The IRC spokesman in Geneva has told our correspondent Mikha Friedman that the two Israeli prisoners were together during the meeting, but said he did not know whether this showed that they are always together. The spokesman expects further such meetings in the future, though none have yet been scheduled. Meanwhile, IRC headquarters is waiting for another meeting with the six Israeli prisoners being held by the Fatah organization.

Families Receive Report

TA040711 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] The families of Yosef Groff and Nisim Salem received a report late last night that their sons being held by Ahmad Jibril's organization are healthy and feeling well. This has been reported by our correspondent Mikha Friedman.

Yesterday evening an official statement was transmitted to Israeli elements about the visit by the Red Cross representative in Damascus to the two prisoners. Our correspondent adds that presumably a similar visit will also take place soon to the other six prisoners being held by the Fatah organization, contact with whom has been lost since 5 March.

Treasury To Back Up Investments in Nuclear Plant
TA040913 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 4 May 83 p 1

[Report by Charles Hoffman]

[Text] The Treasury has agreed to provide guarantees worth $20-25 million to Israeli firms investing in a controversial experimental nuclear fusion reactor, according to Ya'aqov Nimrodi, one of the promoters of the $300 million project.

This guarantee has apparently persuaded some of the five large firms approached by the promoters — Paz, Koor, Clal, Bank Leumi, and Bank Hapoalim — to invest $10 million each in two experimental facilities, one in Israel and one in California, said Nimrodi. In March, knowledgeable sources said that Clal, Bank Leumi, and Bank Hapoalim had opted out of the project.

Nimrodi told THE JERUSALEM POST that Finance Minister Yoram Aridor agreed last month to the guarantee, worth 40-50 percent of the Israeli firms' projected investment. Last year, the government agreed to provide a site for the project, but decided not to invest in it. The firm seeking to build the innovative reactor, International Energy Systems Company [INESCO], is based in La Jolla, California, and employs a number of Israeli scientists.

The process of nuclear fusion, which releases energy as the nuclei of hydrogen atoms are fused at super-high temperatures, has never previously been harnessed to produce electricity. The innovative reactor developed by INESCO, called a Riggatron, differs from other experimental fusion reactors. All existing nuclear power plants are based on the fission, or splitting, of uranium atoms.

Nimrodi said that Science and Development Minister Yuval Ne'eman visited the INESCO offices two weeks ago and is an ardent supporter of the project. A report published yesterday quoted Ne'eman as saying that the plant would be located in two towns in Samaria: Ari'el and Ma'ale Efrayyim.

MAURITANIA

Guinean Foreign Minister Departs 29 April

LD292217 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Mr El Hadj Abdoulaye Toure, Guinean minister of foreign affairs, left the capital this afternoon after a short visit to our country. During the visit the Guinean minister of foreign affairs handed President Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation, a handwritten message from Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

The Guinean minister of foreign affairs explained that this message concerns the next meeting of the economic group of the West African countries, of which our country is a founding member. The Guinean envoy insisted that Mauritanian participation in the meeting is a necessity, stressing that its presence will contribute to easing the difficulties that face the organization and solving its problems. Answering a question on these problems, Mr Abdoulaye Toure explained that most of them are caused by the international economic crisis and its effects on the economies of the area's countries.

The Guinean envoy was seen off at the capital's airport by Lieutenant Colonel Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation, minister of interior, and deputy minister of foreign affairs and planning.

TUNISIA

Riyadh Reports Foreign Minister's Statement

GF040624 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi has stated that his country is currently holding continuous contacts with Arab countries, particularly Jordan and the PLO, to consult about the current Arab issues.

In a statement published by the newspaper AL-MADINAH today, he affirmed that solving the Palestinian problem will be achieved sooner or later, God willing, because it is a just cause. He added that solving the Palestinian problem and the Middle East problem is, from an Arab point of view, based on the Fes plan adopted by the recent Arab summit. He noted that the course taken by the Arabs at Fes is in itself sound, and circumstances and necessary power should be provided to ensure the course's success.

The Tunisian minister reaffirmed that solving the Palestinian problem is the responsibility of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO which is considered to be responsible for the political, military, and economic plan which ensures the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The Tunisian minister expressed his country's hope that the atmosphere will improve among all the Arab countries.

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Front Delegation Attends Athens Meeting

LD031048 Algiers APS in English 1006 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Hawza (Rasd), 3/5/83 (APS) -- A delegation of the Polisario Front led by Mr Ould Salek, Politburo member, head of the external relations, attended a meeting of progressive parties and organizations of the Mediterranean held on April 28 and 29 in Athens at the invitation of the PASOK [Panhellenic Socialist Movement], a communique of the Saharan Ministry of Information indicated.

"During this meeting, the Saharan delegation mainly informed the participating delegations about the situation in the north west region of Africa", the communique added, precising that the Saharan delegation intervened to restate the political will of the Saharan officials to put an end to the conflict for the establishment of peace in the region. The participating delegations, the communique went on, "reaffirmed their solidarity with the Saharan people's just cause for independence and sovereignty".

"In its final communique, the conference unanimously decided to concretize this support by actions of solidarity with the Saharan people, in conformity with the spirit of the call launched by the conference of progressive parties and organizations of the Mediterranean held on May 1982 in Algiers", the communique concluded.

GHANA

Rawlings Delivers Address on Proposed Budget

AB022224 Accra Domestic Service in English 2025 GMT 2 May 83

[Address on the proposed state budget by Ghanaian head of state Flight Lieutenant Rawlings to the nation on 2 May 1983 — live]

[Text] Fellow countrymen and women, I have come to the studio tonight to talk to you about the subject which has generated a great deal of controversy — that is, the 1983 budget statement announced recently by the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] secretary for finance and economic planning. Firstly, let me assure you that Dr Kwesi Botchwey did not lock himself up in his office and draw the budget by himself. It was based upon the result of careful consultation between the PNDC secretaries. Secondly, only a government which places the interest in the very survival of the nation before its own interest would have come out with such an austere budget. If the PNDC government was concerned with cheap popularity, we would not have presented you with such a budget. The medicine is bitter, I agree, but it is necessary. It is not a PNDC budget, it is not a Rawlings budget, but it is the legitimate budget for the nation, well thought out and, all factors considered, a national budget for recovery. Thirdly, we know that this is a very difficult time at which to launch such a budget. There is a great deal of hunger in the country. It is hard to ask someone who has already tightened his belt to the last hole to make an additional hole to tighten the belt further. But the steady economic decline which has affected this country over the past decade, the past 10 years, has to be arrested. And the longer we wait, the harder it will be. The burden is to be transferred on to who? Our children? It cannot be. It is a problem that has not been tackled over the years. We as a people have taken the control of this nation into our hands. Nobody has the better right to take on the burden than we ourselves, and that is what we have got to do and we have to do it.

One (?hemorrage) needs an operation. The sooner it is done, the better. And will certainly not make sense to ask the doctor to postpone the operation until after the patient has recovered, because he will not recover. It is the operation that has to be done to ensure his recovery. If you are standing on the bank of a river and you want to get to the fertile land on the other side, you may have to get wet. This is one instance when you and I will have to get wet. If we want to get to the better life promised by the land across the river, then getting wet is necessary. If we consider that wetting ourselves is too great a price to pay for a better future, then we must go on living in the same miserable conditions. Unfortunately, there are too many of us who cannot tolerate this kind of existence. The recent budget is the only viable option opened to us, to this nation. It is the river which we have to cross to reach the future which we have chosen, the future in which democracy, social justice and dignity will make freedom a reality of life. The harder we can work at it, muster our energy, our spiritual efforts, our mental efforts to work at it, the sooner shall we realize the benefits — that is, in our lifetime.

This budget, which represents a serious effort on the part of the government to apply an effective cure to our economic ills, is unfortunately being used by those who see their privileges being threatened by the revolution to make our government appear harsh and callous. They have suddenly and hypocritically become defenders of the poor worker, but only as long as this will help to regain their lost power and privileges. It is rather encouraging to realize that some of you can see through these attempts, these maneuvers. Now, instead of being swayed by the superstitious arguments of these bankrupt opportunists, one would expect the people of Ghana to undertake a sober and dispassionate analysis and discussion of the crisis facing us, examining the root causes of the crisis and the options open to us for its solution. I have several times mentioned that the economy of this country will have to be put on a war footing. Maybe our brothers and sisters in the media did not understand it well enough to be able to get it across. What is, however, encouraging is that some of us who accept initially the budget with so much hostility piped down when we meet some of our secretaries who have taken the time to explain, reduce the mathematics of it to the lowest denominator for us to understand and, at the end of it, we see the need for it, the legitimacy of such a budget. Half the problem, as I have always said, is a question of information, a problem of education, of having to know and understand the root causes of it.

Now, the measures announced in the statement were designed to launch a process that would tackle, as I said, the problems at their root causes and thereby providing us with the lasting relief. Indeed, our crisis has been worsened largely by the fact that successive past governments have postponed the right decisions for reasons of political expediency. The present generation knows it very well, for they are the ones who have seen it all since the time of independence, some of the initial attempts that we made in the early days and all that we had to go through ever since. A government that is itself involved in the looting of our national resources, which seeks to hang on to power for personal gains, cannot and will not take such hard and honest decisions which seek to jeopardize their access to the loot of the national wealth, and yet we have taken it. This is hard. We have got to our present state, we have reached our moment of truth and we cannot run away from it. An impartial and objective study of the economy shows clearly that production has declined in all sectors of economic activity since 1975.

What we have been witnessing, which is a severe crisis of production in every sector of the economy which has drastically affected our earning of foreign exchange. [sentence as heard] This year for instance, our total earnings from cocoa, our major export, as we all know, will barely be enough for our imports of crude oil for the year. Only crude oil, not talking about food, drugs and all that you and I have grown accustomed to. Meanwhile, we still owe both Nigeria and Libya for oil that has been supplied and food as you and I know is in very short supply.

Countrymen, the surest way through our long-standing ailment as a nation is a set of policies that would stimulate production and at the same time discourage unproductive activities. We have reached a critical stage in our history and we need to ask ourselves serious questions, very serious questions. Why has it become so profitable in this country simply to engage in trade instead of production? What you and I know or rather we should know and we can do it to take a look around. You cannot trade when you have not produced, you can only trade that which you

have produced. And so many of us over the years have been caught in the (?orbit) of trade without much production. How many of us have asked ourselves why the most productive and industrious people happen to be the poor? Why do we make it less profitable for a person to produce maize here in this country than for him to get an import license to import from abroad? The situation calls for a lot of thinking, a great deal of reflection. So many of us have been trapped in a situation of having to think and to whatever we are doing, whatever we are thinking without actually pausing to reflect and to ask questions. Fellow countrymen, idleness and parasitism have become more rewarded in this economy than productive work. This has led to a great deal of frustration for our producers. We see this in our factories, in our offices, in the markets and even on the farms, state farms, which had situations where genuine productive farmers had looked across their field at workers on so-called state farms who almost or hardly ever do anything with so much machinery at their disposal, without any blood, sweat and tears and yet at the end of each month end up being paid while he toils. He is in his blood, sweat and tears to produce for the nation. How many of us have actually sat down to wonder what happened to that farmer who looked across his field at the state farmer or the state worker employed and paid by government? The answer is not far-fetched. He begins to wonder why he should go on the way he is doing. His children will also be enticed to join the state farms and state corporations. Whether you are productive or not your pay will be assured. We cannot have any such situations any longer. In other words, the time has come for us to reverse this process. We can only make production pay in our society by the kind of incentives that the budget seeks to provide. At the same time, to avoid inflation, it is necessary for the sources of cheap unearned income to dry up so that we begin to put new value on every pesewa we earn.

Fellow countrymen, when you put one cube of sugar into half a glass of water it will be sweet. As you increase the quantity of water in that glass of water without adding any more sugar, the sweetness of that first quantity of water will be reduced. You and I know the quantities of fakes that have been printed ending up in the dilution of the strength of the cedis we used to enjoy so many years ago. Past governments have not created a situation that will ensure that as we pour in more water it is preceded or comes at the same time as another cube of sugar. All we have ended up doing in the past years is just diluting, in other words, pouring more water into that glass. We cannot therefore expect that cedi to command the same respect, to command the same worth as the very first one.

The question of the value of the cedi may seem complicated, but it is not really that complicated. We have gone over this subject for too long and most of us should by now actually expect these measures. This is why I find it so encouraging when some or most of our soldiers, some of our workers, who have had the opportunity of meeting some of our secretaries, could actually sit down and discuss the mathematics of our economic situation ending up agreeing with the measures that we are undertaking today. It is a measure that we cannot transfer onto any other generation. It is a credit that history will give to this generation. But most important of all, at a time when we are setting up this structure that will ensure that the ordinary people of this country will determine the destiny of this nation. [sentence as heard]

My fellow countrymen, we are in a crisis. It should not be that difficult to overcome these problems, however difficult as they may seem to be. Let us, for instance, take a look at our 1983 budget. It seeks to stimulate production. Most of all, our foreign exchange has become...[Rawlings changes thought], eh, foreign exchange, I find it so painful to have to talk about foreign exchange. Why can't I not talk about our local currency? Fellow countrymen and women, you and I know that the currency we are using here is tied to the currencies outside this country precisely because we are making use of items that we do not produce or manufacture in this country or on the black African Continent. This is why the mention of foreign exchange has become necessary until the day when Africa can make reference to her own financial strength.

Let us come back to our internal situation. The budget, by providing the necessary financial incentives in the form of bonuses for foreign exchange earnings from legal exports, makes it possible for this country to earn what she deserves. Let us take on one example: If 1 metric ton of salt exported fetches 200 cedis at the official exchange rate, while the same quantity of salt sold on the local market fetches 1,127 cedis, obviously no one would want to export legally and surrender his foreign exchange earnings to the bank, that is to the state, for the simple reason that what the bank will give him will not even cover his costs. Now, in order to obtain the cedis to pay adequate bonuses to the owners of foreign exchange, the budget imposes taxes or surcharges on all users of foreign exchange. It is not in our national interest that our hard-earned and increasingly scarce foreign exchange should be sold cheaply to users, while exporters are denied adequate cedi compensation for the foreign exchange they earn. How many of you know for instance that it costs this country a great deal more efforts in producing gold from the mines? It costs us a great deal more in having to export our cocoa.

Let us hope that with time all of us will begin to understand the crisis of the economy of this country, (?as I shall be briefing round), sitting down with our people explaining the complication of the mathematics involved. It is also necessary that all well-intentioned people study the budget statement very carefully and without any prejudices. Let us review a few more examples of the privileges that are lavished on a few select people who have overnight become the friends and spokesmen for the working people and how this budget seeks to deal with these privileges. Whereas for the foreign exchange cost of an airline ticket from Accra to London and back to Accra is about $1,300, I say, it costs $1,300 and yet it took only about $100 which exchanged on the black market to buy a ticket at the prebudget fares, made it possible for someone to travel from Accra to London and back. No wonder the fare was so cheap that the plane was often overbooked and passengers gladly paid bribes to airline officials to get seats. Now with the full load of pasengers of prebudget fare, Ghana Airways collected less than 1 million cedis, whereas only 45 paying passengers on Ghana Airways' first flight with the post-budget fares yielded more than 2 million cedis to Ghana Airways. And it has become impossible for passengers to pay any more bribes. If there are several more people who want to travel, all I want to say is that they are welcome to do so. I hear they are frightened of the citizens vetting committees. They are welcome to travel. They have the money. We are doing nothing more than imposing the necessary taxes for the benefit of this

nation, for the benefit of ensuring that flying from Accra to London remains a viable route.

It is up to all honest-minded people to judge whether it it fair that the ordinary man, for whom even the tro-tro [intra-city transport service] fare is a burden, should indirectly subsidize the travel of a few priveleged people who, for the most part, do not even change their foreign exchange officially at the bank. This is not right! Let all honest people also judge whether it makes sense for this nation to spend $30 million — I am not saying cedis — $30 million on less than 3,000 students abroad. Let me repeat, does it make sense for this nation to spend $30 million on less than 3,000 students abroad, while we spend about only $6 million on over 8,600 students in our three universities? That is, $30 million on only 3,000 students outside this country as against $6 million on over 8,600 students in our three universities. And here again, we know most of our educational institutions, most of our universities, are short of materials — books, journals, equipment for our medical schools.

Fellow countrymen, let us examine all that has led to our present situation. As regards the pricing of commodities, particularly petroleum products and matchets, it is also important that public discussions be informed by the knowledge of what went into calculating the new prices. At the prices announced in the budget for petroleum products, every gallon of premium petrol carries a subsidy of 5 cedis 84 pesewas; I repeat, premium petrol is carrying a subsidy of 5 cedis 84 pesewas. Regular petrol is also carrying a subsidy of 6 cedis 79 pesewas; kerosene is also carrying a subsidy of 18 cedis 38 pesewas, and gasoil is carrying 13 cedis 80 pesewas. This implies a total subsidy of 404 million cedis for premium, and for regular petrol a subsidy of 599.4 million cedis and for kerosene, a subsidy of 842.7 million cedis for gasoil [as heard].

It is also important to note that, contrary to popular belief, the bulk of kerosene that is marketed is not consumed in the rural areas. The urban areas, together with industrial and commercial users, consume 52 percent of the kerosene and the rural areas consume only 48 percent. This means that out of the total kerosene subsidy of 599.4 million cedis, about 311.7 million cedis is a subsidy to urban consumption. The price quoted for cutlasses also includes a subsidy of about 24 cedis per matchet. All taxes on cutlasses have also been waived in order to put the price as low as possible and still allow the manufacturers to keep up production.

Countrymen, I do not give all these examples to suggest that the road ahead is an easy one. No! In launching the 31st December revolution we did not try to deceive anybody about the difficulties of a revolutionary path for this nation, our nation. Indeed, since December 31 we have again emphasized that the reversal of the downward trend in our economic performance can only come through from very hard decisions. The measures announced in the 1983 budget are the result of very careful analysis of the state of our economy. That is why it took a whole year to launch an economic recovery program. With the launching of that program, international financial institutions and business interests, which had previously lost faith in the Ghanaian economy, began to renew their interest. It was after hardheaded negotiations by the secretary for finance and economic planning and his team of negotiators that they managed to secure the support of the IMF and the World Bank for our recovery program without the full rigor of the usual conditions for access to the use of the resources of these two institutions. But the fact that the necessary external financing has been secured only makes our internal responsibilities even greater. External loans cannot, as in the past, (?be) used to import food and finished products while nothing is done about our production in agriculture and industries. But this will only give us a false and rather temporary relief, while adding to the burden of our indebtedness for the future. The PNDC is determined to ensure that every pesewa we obtain by way of external assistance will generate more money through productive efforts on our part. Only that way we can pull ourselves out of this crisis.

Much of the concern expressed by workers in relation to the budget has to do with the impact on prices on food and basic necessities. In the past, (?all) control prices had meant nothing to the majority of people because of the distribution system which enabled a few chit bearers to cheat the workers. We fully agree for the workers call for a new distribution system that is subject to the control and monitoring of the people themselves. This afternoon, the National Defense Council [NDC] members had a meeting at the Castle. Some of our rural folks were also in attendance. Most of us were pleased to hear that some of the goods that were being dispatched into our people's shops were beginning to reach them. Let us hope that the distribution in our rural areas will be done as efficiently and as equitable as possible.

This is why we have to organize a very systematic and coordinated development for these people's shops to ensure that these items are sold at prices which most of us will be able to afford in the control prices.

Let's take a look at transportation. In relation to transport also, the direct allocation to transport owners and drivers, through the Ghana Private Road Transport Union, will, if properly monitored by all of us, ease the burden of high fares by cutting down the cost of operating private passenger and freight transport. The system of direct distribution of tires, lubricants and spare parts to vehicle owners must, at least in the short-term, be supported by a more efficient use of the many buses and vehicles under the control of public corporations and other government departments and the ministries. An attempt was made in the early days of the revolution to introduce a system for pooling these government-owned vehicles. The time has now come for us to reactivate the scheme. But this time we have to ensure its success. It must be organized and controlled by the workers and management in their respective organizations, departments and institutions. The pooled buses will not only be used to convey workers, they must be so operated as to ease the transportation crisis facing the general public.

I am confident that the workers will rise to the challenge in defense of their own interests. They will be given all the support that will be needed to overcome any difficulties and obstacles. Let me take this opportunity to salute workers in various places who were airing their legitimate concerns but also demonstrated their revolutionary vigilance by exposing the (?subtle) machinations of the new friends of workers. People who only yesterday were totally opposed to the very idea of people's power and workers participation in decisionmaking are now seeking to

embrace, some with daggers concealed under their arms. All brothers and sisters of Ghana, let us not forget what happened at the handover in 1979. Open your eyes and watch all that is happening. You may never have such an opportunity again. They are all getting up in the names of workers and poor peasants, fishermen, policemen and soldiers. Let us look back. I watch so much of what is happening with a great deal of depression, but in the name of democracy we permit it. We have situations where certain managers, using the ignorance of some of our workers, subvert the revolutionary process and, here again, we permit some of these happenings because we are simply hoping that it will make it possible for ordinary people, for workers, to be able to see through the (?means) that have sometimes been used to keep them blindfolded.

In commemorating our May Day, it gives me the opportunity to affirm the dignity of those who labored, but are still denied meaningful access to a very democratic involvement. This government remains committed to the principle that it is the strengthening of the organs of proper authority of the people which will guarantee the consolidation and advance of our revolution. We believe that the process that started on 31 December 1981 has got room for the contribution of all who recognize the depth of the national crisis and realize the need for measures and radical measures to cure a very long period of illness. It might interest you to know, my fellow countrymen, that even our very enemies, your very enemies, know that the very measures we are introducing is precisely what we need to regenerate the economy of this country. They know it. But when it comes to dealing with you, knowing that this budget has been introduced at a time of hardship and knowing how hungry you are, how unhappy you are, they will use this budget to serve their own political ends. We could give you so many evidences. We could give you illustrations of the means and maneuvers they are using, but we kept quiet. This is with the hope that you will, yourselves, conceive what is going on. We have shown a great deal of tolerance even in the face of unjust insults from sections of the society who see their privileges under attack. No government in the history of this country has laid itself so bare to so much unjustified attack and such insults and most especially when it is supposed to be a revolutionary government, in the interest of the people, despite the hardship we are going through. But we refused to react toward these provocations, because it affords the opportunity for the ordinary people of this country to see the opportunistic means that are used by reactionary and repressive elements.

It is the same kind of tolerance which permitted students to demonstrate freely in Cape Coast and Kumasi, even though they were accusing us of repression. Let our student leaders recognize the need for humility, especially towards our workers, towards our peasants, towards our policemen, towards our soldiers and others who have not been privileged with the benefits that they have to study and improve themselves. We know that the vast majority of our students are (?loyal) and patriotic and very determined to make the best use of the facilities made available to them. We know that the majority of them are capable of analyzing the issues at stake and to form unbiased judgments of the soundness of government policy. And that is why we will continue to show such tolerance despite all the provocations and desperate maneuvers being orchestrated by these elements to regain what they are losing in the interest of the masses of this country.

I would also like to extend to those of you within reach of Accra an invitation to attend the 2-day seminar on the budget which begins tomorrow at the Kwame Nkrumah Conference Center. This opportunity will provide all the members of identifiable bodies, Peoples Defense Councils and Workers Defense Councils and the general public to examine and exchange ideas on different aspects of the budget. The Trade Union Congress has also proposed a dialogue with the government and we shall therefore arrange a meeting with workers representatives within a week. And I have every confidence that this will yield further concrete measures in the details of the implementation of the 1983 budget to alleviate the hardships faced by workers. There is no denying the fact that there is a great deal of hunger. I said this several times over that if anybody shouting revolution at me, I will be the first to say: "There is hunger."

Fellow countrymen, it not the making of this government. It is a situation we have inherited. Let us therefore all put our shoulders together to do what must be done. Too many of us have been pushed into the world of rhetoric. It is about time we started acting on our own plight. I want to say then that the road to national recovery will not be an easy one, but we have to commence the march. Now is the moment of our truth, a truth we cannot postpone unto generations ahead, a march that has to be started today, now, and we cannot run away from it.

Thank you very much, and good night.

TUC Makes Budget Suggestions

AB021905 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] The Interim Management Committee [IMC] of the Trade Union Congress [TUC] says it is aware that the deep crisis in the country's economy and social life is not the making of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], neither is the critical situation caused by the mass of working people. It is the result of the many years of exploitation of the nation's resources and its people by host interest both foreign and local. In a statement to mark May Day, the IMC said, however, that the PNDC is the government of the day and therefore has the responsibility to lead the nation and its people (?past) the great crisis.

The statement regrets that the PNDC has not developed the practice of giving the people enough information for the people to know what is actually happening. The government, it says, has not encouraged regular consultation and dialogue between officials and representatives of the mass organizations so that the people can find collective and democratic ways of dealing with the difficult problems that the nation faces. The statement points out that the only means by which the PNDC can generate the continued support and confidence of the mass of the people in the leadership of the government is for the PNDC to implement consistently the 31 December objective of grassroot and popular democracy. It reminds the government that the people need to know the truth. It is only through this that the people can

organize themselves and come out with realistic answers to the problems of the nation. This is the only guarantee to ensure that the working people will make the necessary sacrifices for a better tomorrow.

On its part, the IMC calls on the working class and its allies, namely, the farmers, soldiers and students, to recognize the principal duty to struggle against the antipeople class, to defend and advance their interests, and the need to struggle is the primary lesson that May Day teaches workers. As the workers of Ghana celebrate May Day, the TUC leadership calls on the PNDC to suspend sections of the budget dealing with salary adjustment and increases in the prices of petroleum products, meat and matches, pending further consultations and discussions with representatives of the mass organizations. It also urges the government to place the distribution of goods under the control of workers and their allies through workers cooperatives and the people's shops.

The government must also take immediate steps to carry out an emergency food importation program to ease the hardship of the people. The TUC further called — for an effective pooled use of the buses of all companies, public and private, to convey workers, and this should be done under the supervision and control of workers. The PNDC must also pursue an effective implementation of the rent control law.

Meanwhile, the TUC has announced that the May Day rally, which could not come on today because of heavy rains, will now take place on Wednesday at the forecourt of the Hall of Trade Unions in Accra at 0900.

IVORY COAST

AFP Reports Teachers Return to Work 3 May

AB031511 Paris AFP in French 1327 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Abidjan, 3 May (AFP) — Almost all the striking teachers went back to work on Tuesday morning in Abidjan and secondary schools reopened peacefully after a 2-week closure.

Teachers from secondary schools and institutions of higher education, doctors, pharmacists, dentists and veterinarians thus responded to the presidential decree ordering them to go back to work or face charges, (?fines and arrest) as stipulated by the law.

At Abidjan's "Lycee Classique," the second largest secondary school in the Ivory Coast, the 112 teachers have gone back to work. At Ivory Coast's national university, (?sources say) [words indistinct] back to work. According to the same sources, the strike received relatively little support and students said that Tuesday morning classes took place as scheduled.

It should be recalled that the secondary school teachers' strike began on 18 April to protest the abolition of free housing. Some higher education teachers, as well as doctors, pharmacists, dentists and veterinarians also joined the strike last week for the same reasons.

At the University Hospital Center in Cocody, Abidjan, the director said that the 200 Ivorian doctors are carrying out their normal duties and that only six went on strike last Friday.

According to observers, the return to work could be confirmed late in the morning, although today is considered by most as a day for observation and transition.

Gabonese President Arrives in Yamoussoukro

AB031443 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] The first African head of state to arrive in the new political and administrative capital of our country has arrived. He is Gabonese President Omar Bongo, who is accompanied by an important delegation. He arrived in Yamoussoukro at 1200. He was met upon disembarking from the plane by the head of state, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, who was accompanied by some members of government and some officials of the Central Region. After the welcoming ceremony, President Omar Bongo made the following statement in the VIP lounge of the Yamoussoukro airport:

[Begin Bongo recording] First of all, I would like to say that each time I am in the Ivory Coast I am very happy. And it is a great pleasure, indeed, a privilege for me, whenever I am in Yamoussoukro. It is very normal that as young people we should come to drink in the fountain of the one we call the doyen, the wise man, the old man. I for one, I do not say the old man. I rather say the wise man. You have just said — and I read it in the press this morning — that I am the first president in the world to have sent a telegram approving of the transfer of the political and administrative capital from Abidjan to Yamoussoukro. I can only tell you that I am very happy to come here to see Yamoussoukro and to ask the doyen if I could also get a parcel of land to build a villa here too. [laughter] [end recording]

President Bongo, who is expected to have lunch with President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, will certainly hold discussions with his host during his stay.

NIGER

France's Nucci Sees Koumtche, Announces Grant

AB031533 Paris AFP in French 1339 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Niamey, 3 May (AFP) — In Niamey on Tuesday, Christian Nucci, French minister delegate for cooperation and development, expressed "France's position of solidarity concerning the very serious imbalance in North-South relations."

Mr Nucci, who was closing the 18th session of the France-Niger Joint Commission of Cooperation with Daouda Diallo, Niger minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, noted that relations between France and Niger have been affected by the rather difficult world economic and financial situation. But he emphasized that "these tight constraints should provide an opportunity for both countries to prove the strength of the old links which

unite the two countries and to find ways of coping with these hard times." That is why, Mr Nucci announced, France will give an exceptional grant to Niger for 1983. This grant, according to French sources, will be about 6 billion CFA francs.

French aid, administered through the Aid and Cooperation Fund and the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation, will be concentrated mainly in the fields of rural development, water supply, telecommunications and training. France will also help in the reconstruction of the Niamey central market which was completely destroyed by fire a year ago.

In turn, Daouda Diallo praised "the solid links" and the "preferential relations" which, according to him, exist between France and Niger. Paying tribute to the "courageous, generous and realistic ideas expressed by President Mitterand," he added: "Nothing that touches on man's struggle for his economic and social well-being, the search for greater justice in the relations and exchange between nations and, consequently, the search for a more balanced world has found France indifferent."

Christian Nucci, who had long discussions with Niger head of state General Seyni Kountche on Tuesday morning, leaves Niamey on Tuesday afternoon for Ouagadougou, the Upper Voltan capital, where he will be received by President Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo and Prime Minister Thomas Sankara.

NIGERIA

Navy To Be Reorganized Into Two Fleets

AB021248 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] The Nigerian Navy is to be reorganized. The exercise will involve the phasing out of the former naval (Flaw Taylor) command and the establishment of the Western and Eastern Fleet comprising all ships. This was announced in Lagos yesterday by President Shehu Shagari, who is the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, at a ceremony where he presented the new colors and flag of the Nigerian Navy. The president said that the operational development of the ships was intended to ensure effective presence in the country's territorial waters. As part of the reorganization, present senior naval appointments and related ranks have been reviewed and upgraded. The commander in chief said that a more detailed reorganization of the Nigerian Navy will be expected to be considered for the next plan period from 1985 to 1990.

He stated that the development of the Navy within the last 4 years was a satisfactory indication that it was determined to make its presence felt as a maritime power not only within the West African region, but also in the African Continental Shelf and the marine world in general.

President Shagari declared that with the development of the Nigerian Navy, the territorial integrity of the country would be ensured and defended. He noted with satisfaction the increase in the size of the Nigerian Navy fleet from 18 combatant ships in 1980 to 37 seagoing ships in 1983.

A Radio Nigeria correspondent said that the new ensign of the Navy consists of the national flag and the Navy crest on a white background. This replaces the old flag with a red St George's Cross of Britain.

Commentary Examines Border Incident With Chad

AB031126 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 3 May 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The armed forces of Nigeria are now on the alert to act decisively against any stragglers or intruders at any point of the country's borders. This is clearly a precautionary move to contain a potentially dangerous situation in view of repeated acts of aggression.

The latest of such acts of aggression were carried out by the army of the Chad Republic which attacked Nigerian troops stationed on the Lake Chad island of Kinasara in Nigeria's territory. Nigerian troops are stationed on the Lake Chad Island because of constant harassment of Nigerian fishermen on the island by stragglers from Chad. The unprovoked attacks were launched against Nigerian troops by Chadian forces on the 18th, 19th and 24th of April 1983. Nigerian troops returned fire in self-defense and casualities were reported on both sides.

This was the second time within the last 2 years that such wanton killing of Nigerian soldiers on their normal day-to-day duties within their country had taken place. The first occasion was in May 1981, when the forces of the Republic of Cameroon opened fire on a patrol unit on duty inside Nigeria, killing five Nigerian soldiers. This happened at Ikang in the southeastern part of Nigeria. That incident was preceded by another in April 1981, when troops of the Republic of Guinea occupied several villages in Sokoto state in the northwestern part of Nigeria.

Nigeria's reaction to these incidents has been marked by great restraint. It patiently negotiated [break in transmission]a war. It can now be said that such incidents, because of their repeated occurrence, can lead to grave consequences if not checked by effective preventive measures. However, the restraint demonstrated by Nigeria in its approach to past provocative actions by forces from neighboring sister African states has all along been in continuance with its policy of peaceful accommodation and negotiated settlement of all disputes.

It is through this policy that Nigeria can fulfill its unqualified commitment to promote peace and stability in Africa and strengthen African solidarity. For this objective, it also upholds the principles of respect for the provisions of the OAU Charter, especially those relating to the inviolability of inherited frontiers and territorial integrity of all countries. And now it is also with these foreign policy guiding principles in mind that Nigeria has taken the necessary precautions to uphold the concept of the sanctity of inherited frontiers and that of territorial integrity. That is why the armed forces have been alerted to be prepared to defend the nation's borders. The decision was prompted by three aggressive actions, each with increasing intensity and

carried out in such quick succession that clearly suggested conscious disregard of the principle of territorial integrity.

It can be recalled that it was in defense of this principle that Nigeria made sacrifices in material and men to support an OAU peacekeeping force to help safeguard the territorial integrity and peace in the Chad Republic. And unfortunately, it is from Chad Republic that last month's military adventure was directed against Nigeria. Accepted international principles conducive to peace were ignored in a glaring manner by the Chadian forces.

Therefore, Nigeria, which has been making contributions to international forces to help contain similar explosive situations within and outside Africa, has now a duty to take the necessary defensive and preventive measures to avoid serious unwholesome developments. It is no more, no less. Prevention is always better than a cure. The hope of all Nigerians is that good council will prevail so that nothing should ruffle the spirit of good-neighborliness and the cordial relationship between Nigerians and their Chadian brothers.

Need for Improved Immigration Control Cited

AB021750 Lagos Domestic Service In English 0600 GMT 2 May 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] There was a time in this country when the alien population became unbearable and was threatening the socioeconomic life of Nigeria. Last January, the Federal Government, in a bid to protect the overall interest of the nation, gave a 2-week ultimatum to all illegal aliens to quit. The next month, Nigerians were formally told that over 2 million illegal aliens had left for their various countries. In fact, their departure was noticeable in the labor market because of thousands of job vacancies created as well as the declining crime rate in the big cities. Every Nigerian heaved a sigh of relief on the deportation of the illegal aliens. But this has been short-lived as the expelled aliens are now finding their way back to Nigeria, though the exact number of those that have infiltrated is uncertain. But the fact that they trickled back into the country in less than 10 weeks after the expulsion has prompted the problems of effective patrol of our borders. Statistics available show that as of 1981, the number of foreign nationals legally residing and working in Nigeria was 63,500. Of this figure, Ghanaians were more than 11,000; Indians, 10,000 and Britons, 6,500; to mention just a few. The figure does not include nationals from member states of ECOWAS, who are allowed 90 days period of grace. Even if these figures increased by 100 percent between 1981 and 1983, foreigners legally residing in the country would still be in thousands. The inference here is that the ratio of legal aliens in the country to those residing illegally prior to the deportation order was indeed alarming. No nation, no matter how benevolent, could condone this situation. The gradual but steady return of illegal aliens leaves food for thought on the strength and capability of the immigration department and the agencies responsible for manning the frontier posts, enforcing immigration regulations and monitoring the movements and activities of foreigners.

For a country with an area of more than 950,000 square kilometers to have 54 control posts, of which 50 are functional, is grossly inadequate. Included in the operational areas are 5 international airports, 7 seaports and 38 border controls or land frontiers. Apart from these official entry and exit points, there are numerous tracks along the borders being exploited by smugglers and their (?patrons).

The return of illegal aliens, coupled with the high porosity of the country's borders poses a great challenge to the authorities [word indistinct] and the public as a whole. Any Nigerian who harbors or colludes with aliens without resident permits is doing a great disservice to his fatherland. What is expected of every patriotic Nigerian is to give useful information to the law enforcement agencies about foreigners who circumvent the immigration laws. It is high time the citizens of this nation are told that in any democratic society, no law, no matter how liberal or drastic, yields the desired result without the maximum cooperation of the public.

The government, of course, has more roles to play in containing this unwarranted defiance of its deportation order. There is the need, more than ever before, for expansion and reinforcement of our immigration department. Firstly, there is the need to increase the number of its trained and armed personnel to match the exigencies of the job. The 50 functional control posts must have enough personnel commensurate with the volume of traffic. Secondly, the immigration department needs adequate communication equipment for exchange of information between the various control posts as well as transport facilities. It also requires some degree of autonomy for quick decisions in some circumstances. Finally, the time has indeed come when our borders must be so well policed that no one can agains take us for a ride by just walking into our country.

UPPER VOLTA

Cooperation Agreements Signed With Libya

LD021434 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] An agreement to set up a joint commission for cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and Upper Volta was signed yesterday at the hospitality palace in Ouagadougou. The agreement was signed by the secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and the Upper Voltan foreign minister, Michel Kafando.

An agreement to form a joint company for livestock and one for agricultural products, and an agreement on the development of cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and Upper Volta were signed. These were signed by the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Economy and Light Industries and Upper Voltan Planning Minister Eugene Dondasse.

Following the signing of these agreements, the leader of the revolution made a statement to journalists in which he said: A basis for joint cooperation was created during this visit. The brother leader pointed out that the political climate in Upper Volta permitted the establishment of such cooperation; it is a

climate created by the 7 November 1982 movement. The leader emphasized the depth of relations between the Jamahiriyah and Upper Volta, explaining that the Jamahiriyah would support and defend the revolution in Upper Volta.

France's Nucci Arrives on 3-Day Visit

AB032144 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Christian Nucci, French minister delegate for cooperation and development to the minister of external relations, arrived in our capital this afternoon on a 3-day working visit. He was welcomed on arrival by our foreign affairs minister, Michel Kafando, who was accompanied by Gaston Boyer, French ambassador to our country, as well as several other persons. Immediately after his arrival, the French minister was received in audience by the prime minister, Captain Thomas Sankara, and by President Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo. Upper Voltan Foreign Minister Michel Kafando was also present at the meeting with the head of state. Following this audience, he explained the aim of his meeting with the chairman of the People's Salvation Council:

[Begin recording] [Nucci] Of course, one is always touched when meeting a head of state. We discussed many issues. The head of state has mapped out a certain number of objectives. As for me, I will hold a working session with my Upper Voltan counterpart tomorrow. Following this working session, we will be in a position to give you more precise details. So, I will see you tomorrow unless you have another question.

[Question by an unidentified correspondent] Mr Minister, what are the major issues of the cooperation between our two countries?

[Answer] Well, first we recalled the traditional and old ties between us. We also recalled the objectives of French policy. It is our wish that the policy of cooperation be strengthened and made active in the interest of the development of the people of this country. So, the president hopes that we can examine a certain number of issues tomorrow. I think the efforts that we will make will be favorably received by everyone. [end recording]

ANGOLA

Jorge Says Negotiations With Reagan 'Hopeless'

AB031153 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] The Angolan minister of external relations, Comrade Paulo Jorge, described as hopeless the results of the negotiations between the People's Republic of Angola and the Reagan administration, as well as racist South Africa on the Namibian question. The Angolan minister said that the People's Republic of Angola is waiting to be informed as to the date and level of the delegation which will participate in the next meeting with the Angolan Government.

Paulo Jorge added that the efforts of the African countries, in particular of the frontline states, on the solution of the Namibian independence question have been frustrated as a result of the increased tension in southern Africa. He said that the Namibian question should once more be brought before the UN Security Council, adding that the friendly relations which exist between Washington and Pretoria are the major cause of tension in southern Africa.

Dos Santos To Visit Soviet Union in Mid-May

MB040910 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, will pay a friendly working visit to the USSR in the middle of this month at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government. This is reported in a notice which has been issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

We note that since his investiture in the highest posts of our country's leadership, this visit will be the second official one by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos to that friendly country, with which we maintain strong ties of friendship and cooperation in various fields for the consolidation and progress of the process of national reconstruciton, either through cadre training or material aid.

The meeting between Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Yuriy Andropov, which will be their second since the death of Leonid Brezhnev, will certainly help strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples, and will provide the opportunity for the two leaders to make a detailed analysis of the current international political situation,which is highlighted by an increase in aggression by international imperialism and the arms race, encouraged by the United States of America.

Dos Santos Sends Message to Samora Machel

MB031655 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Yesterday, a message from the president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the republic, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, was delivered to Samora Machel, president of the Frelimo Party and Mozambique head of state. The message, which deals mainly with the situation in southern Africa and bilateral cooperation, was delivered by Colonel Juliao Mateus Paulo Dino Matross, a member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party.

During his meeting with President Samora Machel, the Angolan official wished him the best of success in the implementation of the resolutions of the Fourth Frelimo Party Congress, the proceedings of which [words indistinct]. The Angolan delegation, which has already returned home, was also received by Marcelino dos Santos, Frelimo Party secretary for economic policy, with whom it discussed issues related to cooperation between the two states and parties and [words indistinct] the politico-military situation in Angola, particularly in southern Angola, where a portion of Angolan territory continues to be occupied by the racist South African Army.

Comrade Dino Matross was also honored with a luncheon at the residence of Marcelino dos Santos. Also present were Maria Amorim, member of the Political Bureau of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe and foreign affairs minister of Sao Tome and Principe; and Abilio Duarte, member of the Political Commission and president of the National Assembly of Cape Verde.

During its 1-week stay in Mozambique, the MPLA-Labor Party delegation, which also included the Central Committee secretary for external relations, Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, also held a number of meetings with other delegations at the Frelimo Party Congress, namely, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and the French Communist Party.

At the 4 February International Airport last night, following his return from Maputo, Col Dino Matross spoke about the participation of our delegation at the Fourth Frelimo Party Congress. [Passage indistinct]

Pedale Visit to Eastern Europe Reported

AB021743 Luanda ANGOP in French 1230 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Prague, 2 May (ANGOP) — The Angolan minister of defense, Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, currently touring several socialist countries, arrived in Prague last Saturday for a friendly official visit to Czechoslovakia, the CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS AGENCY (CTK) announced.

According to the same source, the Angolan minister was met on arrival by his Czechoslovak counterpart, General Martin Dzur, and by the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Stanislav Svoboda. The same source also states that the Angolan leader will be received on Monday by the Czechoslovak head of state.

Col Pedro Pedale also held talks on Friday with the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, with whom he discussed matters relating to bilateral cooperation and issues concerning the international economic situation, the CTK news agency indicated.

It should be recalled that the Angolan minister of defense has already visited the People's Republic of Bulgaria, where he was received by its highest leader, Todor Zhivkov.

Soviet Union Donates Patrol Boat to Angola

AB021425 Luanda ANGOP in French 1000 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Luanda, 2 May (ANGOP) — The Soviet Government donated a patrol boat to the Angolan Government during a ceremony held at the offices of the Angolan Fisheries Ministry on Saturday in Luanda.

The Soviet-made boat will be used mainly for patrols of the Angolan coast, which is systematically subjected to looting by numerous foreign fishing boats.

According to sources, cooperation with the Soviet Union in the fishing sector began 7 years ago and major results have been achieved in the organization of this sector. The Soviet Union supplies Angolan ports with 500,000 tons of fish through the licensed Soviet fleet. In addition, 30,000 tons of fish and 4 fishing boats were donated to the Angolan Government.

It should be noted that 300 seamen have already been trained in this sector and that 700 people were trained on Soviet fishing vessels. Cooperation also includes the repair of vessels at the Lobito and Luanda naval sites.

An Angolan-Soviet draft agreement is currently under study for technical assistance in the development of the fishing industry in the People's Republic of Angola. This would be a major step toward the modernization of equipment in the national fishing industry.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Addresses May Day Rally in Maputo

MB021604 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1145 GMT 1 May 83

[Speech by Mozambique President Samora Machel at May Day rally on 25 September Boulevard in Maputo — live]

[Excerpts] The struggle continues! [Crowd shouts: "The struggle continues!"] Long live the Mozambique people, united from the Rovuma to the Maputo! [Crowd shouts: "Long live the people!"]

Thank you, people of Mozambique, united from the Rovuma to the Maputo, first and foremost for your active participation, your active contribution, and your creative initiative, which allowed the people of Mozambique to successfully hold the fourth congress. Thank you, Mozambique people. [applause]

Thank you, Mozambique people, for the extensive study that you made on the theses of the fourth congress, for the contribution that you made to the theses of the fourth congress, the enrichment you provided and the corrections that you made to the theses of the fourth congress. Thus, our theses, the theses of the fourth congress of our party, created heroes. They created men of valor, they created a spirit of determination. They created a patriotic awareness. They created an internationalist awareness. They created a spirit of solidarity with struggling peoples. They created in the men of Mozambique a deep hatred of oppression, domination, humiliation, racial and social discrimination, and of economic and social inequality.

These theses created in all Mozambicans a deep hatred of racism, tribalism, regionalism and, particularly, a deep hatred of the hideous regime of South Africa, the apartheid regime. Our congress consolidated your participation in the discussion of the theses of the fourth congress. It consolidated national unity, the fundamental instrument which enables the Mozambique people to be always victorious in all struggles and in all battles. [applause]

You turned our theses into a school, where all of you learned and all of you taught. You made our theses a mass campaign, a popular campaign. It was a campaign that transformed children, women, old people, youths, workers, teachers, scientists, intellectuals, engineers, economists, jurists, mechanics, drivers, stevedores, farmers, and fishermen into vanguard fighters in this region, particularly in the People's Republic of Mozambique, the liberated zone of mankind. [applause]

The struggle continues! [Crowd shouts: "The struggle continues!"]

You have not only studied the theses, but you have also in particularly pointed out the correct ways and means to solve our problems. Hence, my thanks to all of you. Thanks to all of you, from the Rovuma to the Maputo. You first discussed the theses of the congress at various locations, in communal villages, factories, agricultural units, at schools, universities, hospitals and in all places of economic, cultural and social activity.

Having discussed the problems and noted that these were national problems, you then said among yourselves: Let us go to the party. The party then analyzed the problems. It first analyzed the problem of famine. We are not going to overemphasize this.

Next, having noted that our essential problems are famine and poverty, we decided to hold the fourth congress. The work of the fourth congress was followed by the entire people. Our discussions were always relayed to you. You heard about what we discussed. You did, didn't you? You heard about them, didn't you? [Crowd shouts: "Yes, we heard about them!"]

Ah, thank you. My task today is to introduce to you the Central

Committee, which was elected by the congress. [applause] I see that you cannot come forward because you, members of the Central Committee, are tightly squeezed in with other people. They cannot even show their clenched fists, but, this is good. It is a good sign. It shows our force. We are a wall of steel. This is my first task.

The second mission is to tell you that our congress received a great deal of support. It was attended by delegations from socialist countries, communist parties, workers parties, liberation movements, democratic organizations, progressive organizations and individuals. They attended in order to support our congress. I do not have the list of the delegations with me.

It would be very difficult right now to present the delegation of each country.

They reaffirmed their solidarity with the people of Mozambique, particularly at this moment when the country is suffering from three kinds of disasters. The first disaster is the armed and unarmed bandits. This is, as you can see, the first natural disaster.

The second disaster is the aggression perpetrated against the People's Republic of Mozambique by the apartheid regime in a vain attempt to try to destroy this socialist bastion, this liberated zone of mankind which has a border with oppression.

The third natural disaster is drought. The countries which are represented here have already given food, money, clothing and various items to support the congress and to relieve the drought-stricken masses in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

I would like to ask the delegations of all the countries to stand up so that they can be seen by our people. Please, stand up. [applause].

Thank you very much. The struggle continues! [Crowd shouts: "The struggle continues!"]

Long live the solidarity among peoples! [Crowd shouts: "Long live solidarity!"]

Long live the friendship among peoples! [Crowd shouts: "Long live peace!"]

Down with nuclear war! [Crowd shouts: "Down with it!"]

Down with war! [Crowd shouts: "Down with war!"]

Down with the arms race! [Crowd shouts: "Down with the arms race!"]

Thank you, thank you, delegations.

Delegations from all the continents are assembled here: From Europe — Western Europe, Eastern Europe — including our former colonizer, who today is a great friend of ours. Portugal is present here. [applause] The delegations from Portugal have come to express the friendship that exists between the peoples of Mozambique and Portugal. This is what is fundamental between the people of Mozambique and the people of Portugal: They have come to express the friendship that exists and which has always existed. People do not colonize one another. It is the systems which colonize. We here, as you know, we fought Portuguese colonialism, but not the Portuguese people.

There are delegations from Asia. There are delegations from Latin America.

What is the fourth continent, now? I must return to school. Oh, I must return to school. It is Africa, isn't it? I thought I had already said that. I thought that you had understood when I named all the continents. We need not mention Africa simply because we are on the African Continent.

What did we discuss at the congress? First,we decided to solve political issues. The congress elected the members who will go out among the people to solve the problems of the people. The 130 members of the Central Committee are there to share the problems of the people — famine and poverty — in the first place. In the second place, they will supervise the implementation of the small and large-scale tasks that we face. They will manage factories. They will direct communal villages. This is what we discussed at the congress.

At the congress we broadly discussed the issue of those who disrupt law and order and cause hardship in our country: hoarders, speculators, and thieves. We also talked about black marketeers, and today you showed what we have in store for black marketeers and for anyone who disrupts the social order. You showed this during your parade here. It is beautiful to have people like you, the Mozambicans. You are a generous, hard-working, and talented people.

What I must finally do is thank you for the lesson you have taught us here. The last lesson you taught us concerns the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Mozambique regarding the oppressed peoples of the world. The great lesson you taught is the hate that the Mozambique people have for colonialism, fascist dictatorships, and Nazi dictatorships like apartheid in South Africa, Zionism in Israel, fascism in Chile, and other places. People from Latin America, militant El Salvador, Chile, Colombia, Uruguay, Namibia, South Africa, East Timor, and Western Sahara marched before us here. You marched with them in a spirit of fraternity. But we also saw marching past delegations from independent countries, socialist countries of Europe: the USSR, the GDR, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia. We also saw marching before us delegations from the PRC, DPRK, The Republic of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, and Cuba. There were delegations from Portugal, France, and the Netherlands. Yes, there were our friends from the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway who supported us during our national liberation war. Side by side, marching before us with you, were the British. Many delegations marched before us here. I cannot name them all.

What is interesting is that there were Americans marching with you; the Americans marched past us here with you. This will enable you to understand the nature of the friendship which exists between peoples. When you see a delegation from a socialist country marching past, it is nothing new; you are used to it. You

carried a big bust depicting a monstrous imperialist, a big monster. But you had set on top of that imperialist bust hammers, sickles, guns, and pickaxes. You were saying and singing that only socialism will solve our problems. It is true that we shall not solve them in 3 or 4 days. For a child to be born, it needs 9 months. After 9 months, he needs 6 years before going to school. And in order to go through primary school, it takes 10 to 11 years. And in order to undertake secondary education, he must be 17 or 18 years old. And in order to gain higher education, he must be 23 or 24 years old. But in 8 years, you have grown.

For this, congratulations to you all. This is my message. Thank you for your presence here, comradely delegations to the fourth congress, for having given this great occasion to our people to witness the solidarity that Mozambique enjoys throughout the world. We are not alone in this struggle. We are with all peoples.

Thank you, national delegates to the fourth congress. I do not know whether they are all here. Delegates to the congress, please stand up: All of you — elected and nonelected delegates. You were delegates to the congress. [applause] National delegates, aren't they seated there? Please, stand up.

How many were we in the congress? The congress was a great success. Its effects will be felt shortly. We have put our finger on the wrist, and we want to constantly gauge the pulse of the heart. This means that we want to gauge the pace of our economic development. Thank you, all of you. I have been overtaken by emotion, and I can speak no more than this. The best speech was the parade. It was the greatest ever. You paraded because you are building socialism. You are enjoying May Day because of socialism. It is true, isn't it? Many countries do not allow parades such as yours. These are neighboring countries. In South Africa there will be no May Day parades until the victory of the international proletariat. The victory of all workers in the world is our victory. This is why we marched here. We marched here today as other people are also parading in other cities of the world.

Thank you, comrades. [applause]

Frelimo Political Bureau Holds Meeting

MB030846 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] The Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee has been meeting in Maputo since yesterday under the chairmanship of President Samora Machel who, during the opening session, referred to the main points of the agenda. President Samora Machel stressed that the Political Bureau will assess the fundamental strategy outlined by the fourth congress. This assessment includes the definition of the immediate and short- term tasks and the policies to be implemented at once, he said. This means to continue taking the pulse and permanently measuring the rhythm of party activity and of national life. President Samora Machel also said that the Political Bureau will distribute tasks among the Central Committee members; that is, to develop the fourth congress strategy into concrete tactics.

Another area to be dealt with during the first session of the Political Bureau is the initial appraisal of the various statements made during the congress, which illustrated the capabilities of the Mozambique people and the profound knowledge the delegates have of the country's realities and problems. Referring to this matter, President Samora Machel pointed out that the Political Bureau will study how to maintain the internal vigor and the liveliness which characterized the sessions of the fourth congress, particularly the details that must be learned and which will contribute to victory. During his impromptu remarks, President Samora Machel said that the Political Bureau will analyze the question of extending the rhythm and dynamism that were introduced in the preparatory stages of the fourth congress.

The Frelimo Party leader made a reference to the 1 May celebrations, saying that it is still too soon to comment on them. He said that the appraisal of the workers of the world day is a task for the people as a whole and must be carried out from the party cells upward.

Further Reportage on Frelimo Congress

Text of Machel Closing Address

MB031349 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Closing address by Mozambique President Samora Machel to the Fourth Frelimo Congress on 30 April in Maputo — live]

[Text] The struggle continues! [Crowd shouts: "Continues!"] Independence or death! [Crowd shouts: "We shall win!"] Thank you, friends.

Comrade delegates, comrade officials from friendly parties and organizations, invited guests:

We have concluded the proceedings of our congress. The days of the congress will always be remembered by the delegates. They were days of in-depth discussion by our mass democratic organizations. They were days of discussion which will guide our party members now and forever. They were days of in-depth discussion and examination of the destiny of our nation. They were days which will help us make a leap forward in our march in this land of Mozambique, days which will greatly influence our forthcoming tasks in the construction of socialism in the People's Republic of Mozambique. They were days which spread hope, instilled courage, and reaffirmed our determination. They were days which made our national unity and patriotic consciousness very evident. They were days of fraternity and internationalism.

We have concluded our proceedings, and we will soon leave for our respective areas. Foreign delegates who brought us messages of solidarity from their people and fraternal parties will propagate in their countries the message of hope which they helped to form here. Invited guests at the national level will take with them to their respective lands the fertile spirit of national unity to aid the building of socialism. The delegates will take with them the heavy responsibility of bringing about in their cells this atmosphere of open and frank discussion and this exemplary concern for the problems facing our people. They will carry with them the weighty responsibility of putting into practice the

directives drawn up here. They are the people who will direct the work and sacrifices that must be made so that the ideals which we together have drawn up here can produce, in the fertile land of Mozambique, peace and abundance, patriotism and proletarian internationalism, fraternity and equality among men. [applause]

We have concluded our proceedings and will leave for our respective areas with joy, but also with sadness. We will leave for our respective areas with joy because we will take with us the tools of our party work. We will leave with sadness, because although this friendship which we have just strengthened, this love and affection which we have created as human beings, will continue with us in our daily tasks, it will not bear the warmth of the hands which we shook and the strong beatings of our hearts in unison, nor will it have the smiles and glances.

This great emotion which every one of us will take with him will always make us, as delegates, remember the vigor of our speeches, the strength and conviction of our votes, and our great enthusiasm when we approved the symbols of the worker-peasant alliance.

Dear comrades, invited guests, in this hall we heard the firm footsteps of the veterans of the struggle for national liberation. With the same determination they displayed during the years of the struggle in stepping forth on a foggy morning, trodding heavily along the pathways of liberty in the forests, and generating sunshine with their firearms — the sunshine of independence which lights us up today — they have also left behind here their mark on our historical past. Revealed through these veterans, whose chests are engraved with the sacrifices of war, is our youth, the youth with whom we began our fight. These men and women, who opened the first battlefronts, whose hands held the first weapons of liberation, and whose eyes sighted the first targets, brought here with them their humble but powerful affirmation of trust in our party, Frelimo. Through the veterans who kindled our patriotic feelings here, the people feel strongly united, with all the social layers which constitute Mozambique society interfused.

It was from the guerrilla forces that the Mozambique Armed Forces, FPLM, and the defense and security forces for defending and building socialism were born. During the struggle for national liberation, the guerrillas were youths, women, peasants, workers, intellectuals. The guerrillas came from all tribes, were of all colors, and spoke all languages. The guerrilla was a unifying factor which brought the diverse Mozambique culture into this one socialist culture. War veterans are our pride. In us, war veterans, all Mozambicans find their grassroots. [applause]

Dear comrades, today, as we conclude the fourth congress of our party, we recall with vivid emotion and love Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane, the founder and first president of the Mozambique Liberation Front, architect of national unity, intellectual, guerrilla, comrade in arms, and beloved leader of our people. [applause] The struggle continues! [Crowd shouts: "Continues!"]

Mondlane is the permanent inspiration of our party — the torch of liberty, the cry of revolt, the rebellion against oppression and exploitation. To speak of Mondlane is to speak of national unity; it is to speak of the Mozambique revolution. Mondlane died at his post. The murderous bomb sent by the enemies of peace and freedom only confirmed the justness of the ideals and the struggle which he led. The strength of the guerrillas of 25 September was that they were able to transform their grief into a new force, to carry the torch of liberty from Rovuma to Maputo, and to hoist the flag of independence on 25 June 1975. To honor the thoughts of Mondlane and his example of struggle is to put into practice the decisions of the fourth congress. It is to transform society, to create the new man, and to build socialism. This is the path that must be followed by the members of our glorious Marxist-Leninist party, holding very high the red banner of the socialist revolution, close to apartheid.

In a deserved homage to the party, the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly has decided for the first time to bestow upon it the Eduardo Mondlane Order, the highest order of the Mozambique state. [applause] The order bestowed upon our party goes beyond the mere significance of a symbolic act. It is an appeal to all party militants to make the example of Eduardo Mondlane a constant factor in party work. This is the meaning of the Eduardo Mondlane Order to the Frelimo Party. The party militants must honor Eduardo Mondlane's example. They are the worthy torchbearers of his struggle. [applause]

The struggle continues! [Crowd shouts: "Continues!"] Independence or death! [Crowd shouts: "We shall win!"] Thank you, comrades.

Dear comrades, the success of our congress was also a result of the solidarity and presence of the representatives of other communist and workers parties, national liberation movements, other revolutionary organizations, and democratic forces from all continents. Your presence encourages us, stimulates us, and gives us greater incentive to continue with our glorious task of building a socialist society in the People's Republic of Mozambique. [applause] We appreciate the appraisals you made of our party and revolution during the proceedings. Your messages have reinforced the common conviction that the struggles we are waging in our respective countries are integral parts of the same large-scale struggle for the ideals of peace, progress, and socialism.

On behalf of the Frelimo Party, I would once again like to thank you for your presence at our congress. [applause] I thank you all.

Machel Receives Delegation Leaders

MB031624 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Yesterday, President Samora Machel received the leaders of several foreign delegations that came to our country to take part in the proceedings of the Fourth Frelimo Party Congress. They were the heads of the delegations of the CPSU, the CPC, the Bulgarian Communist Party, the MPLA-Labor Party, and the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party. During the audiences, the heads of the delegations delivered greetings from the supreme leaders of their respective parties to President Samora Machel.

On that occasion, the delegation from the CPC presented an

ornamental carpet to President Samora Machel, as well as a plate bearing his picture as a remembrance. The delegation from the Bulgarian Communist Party gave President Samora Machel a set of crystal glasses. The secretary general of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party, Rashid Kawawa, gave President Machel a zebra skin, some cloth, and Tanzanian coffee.

During the meetings, the supreme leader of the Mozambique revolution was accompanied by a member of the Political Bureau, Joaquim Chissano.

SOUTH AFRICA

Ministry Confirms Possible Talks With Angola

MB041027 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 May 83 p 1

[Text] CAPE TOWN — The Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed today that there may be a third meeting between South Africa and Angola. A spokesman for the department said in Cape Town that a firm date for such a meeting had not yet been set.

He was reacting to a report from Paris on an interview with the Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Paulo Jorge, who said that his country was waiting for South Africa to propose a date for the third meeting and to know the level of the South African delegation.

The two previous meetings were held on the Cape Verde Islands.

Angolan officials recently held talks with United States State Department officials in Washington, and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola was one of the main points of discussion.

Mr Jorge said in Paris that the linkage of Namibian independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola was one of the unacceptable conditions being put by the United States.

During the interview Mr Jorge was asked whether progress had been made in recent talks which could lead to a solution to the Angolan problem. He replied: "One only starts talks to reach a solution or at least to make progress."

SADF Denies Knowledge of Plot To Kill Machel

MB031547 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1516 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Pretoria, May 3, SAPA — The Defence Force today denied any knowledge of an alleged plot to assassinate Mozambican President Samora Machel and said it had no record of a Mr Pieter Benjamin Schoeman, who claimed on Mozambican television last night to have been sent to carry out the assassination.

Mr Schoeman, 36, who was said to have been captured by members of the Mozambican defence force inside the territory, claimed to be a South African military intelligence officer. He said he had been sent on several missions inside Mozambique. These included the assassination of President Machel, a plot, he said, that was devised by South Africa's national intelligence service.

He also claimed he was trained as an infantry instructor and a helicopter pilot in the SADF, which he allegedly joined in 1964, before being transferred to military intelligence.

Reacting to the allegations in Pretoria this afternoon, a SADF spokesman said: "The Defence Force has no record of any such man ever having been, or still being, a member of the permanent force. The Defence Force also denies any knowledge of his so-called instructions."

Earlier today, a Defence Force spokesman in Cape Town described the claims as a "massive hoax."

U.S. Bans Said To Violate U.S. Constitution

MB020912 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] An investigation conducted in the United States by the South Africa Foundation has revealed that the ban imposed by certain American states on investments in the companies doing business in South Africa is unconstitutional in terms of American law.

The North American director of the South Africa Foundation Mr (John Chettle), has said that at least three aspects of the American Constitution are being violated and that legal advisers in the states have said the disinvestment campaign is legally unconstitutional. Legal steps are being considered against one or more American states that have already imposed a ban in investment.

Minister Reports Arms Intercepted by Police

MB300802 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] The minister of law and order, Mr le Grange, says that vast quantities of terrorist arms and ammunition are being smuggled into the country. Speaking at Delmas in the eastern Transvaal, he referred to the role of police roadblocks in curbing terrorism and said that 2 weeks ago three well-trained and extremely dangerous terrorists had been arrested at a roadblock. They had been on their way from Maputo to Maseru with the intention of carrying out an act of sabotage in northern Natal.

So far this year, there have been 19 acts of terrorism within South Africa, and the police had shot and killed six terrorists and arrested eight others. Last year roadblocks had resulted in a total of 435 arrests for a wide range of offenses and enabled police to intercept large quantities of terrorist arms and ammunition.

Mr le Grange said that it was essential that ordinary citizens, both white and nonwhite, should realize that the welfare of the country and the peaceful existence of its inhabitants were not only a police matter but also the moral responsibility of every individual.

ZIMBABWE

Botswana Promises To Repatriate Zimbabweans

NC301927 Paris AFP in English 1454 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, April 30 (AFP) — Botswana has promised to repatriate all Zimbabweans there claiming to be refugees, a Zimbabwean minister was today quoted as saying.

Minister of State for Coordination Tarisayi Ziyambi said in the BULAWAYO CHRONICLE that the decision had been taken after talks between the two governments.

He was speaking at a public meeting in Matabeleland. The refugees say they fled repression earlier this year by government forces aimed at rebels in the southwestern region.

Observers said any such agreement between Harare and Gaborone would be a blow to supporters of fugitive opposition leader Joshua Nkomo. Botswana has always accepted political refugees on condition they are not armed.

Several hundred Zimbabweans have in recent months fled to refugee camps in neighbouring Botswana, in particular one at Dukwe. They include former Nkomo guerrillas who rose up against the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

But some of them say they fled atrocities committed by the Army in Matabeleland in the campaign against the rebels, or dissidents.

The Zimbabwean Army is accused of having killed 2,000 people suspected of being dissidents or of having helped them.

Mr. Ziyami, who was speaking at Tshitshi, on the border with Botswana, gave a harsh warning to his audience, according to the report, saying: "I can assure you that if you choose to support the dissidents you will have made a very drastic choice."

Two weeks ago, a high-level Zimbabwean delegation including all the chiefs of security matters went to Gaborone, and Botswana's Foreign Minister Archie Mogwe has paid a visit to Harare. The Zimbabwean authorities have since been showing optimism on the matter. Previously Botswanan President Quett Masire had refused to make an extradition agreement with Zimbabwe. Mr. Masire had also rejected Zimbabwean press accusations that dissidents were crossing Botswana to South Africa to receive military training.

The most renowned refugee to go to Botswana was Mr. Nkomo, the veteran nationalist leader himself. He fled there in early March saying his life was in danger, before going on to London.

Economic Review Could Boost Minimum Wage

MB021008 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] A review of the state of the economy is currently underway, the results of which will enable the government to decide either to increase the minimum wage or not. Speaking on the Zimbabwe Television program "To the Nation" last night, the minister of labor and social services, Comrade Kangai, said there is no possibility of decreasing the present level of the minimum wage. He said an increase would not necessarily be accompanied by the relaxation of price control on basic essentials.

On drought relief, the minister said the distribution of food is continuing in the affected areas, and tighter controls have been taken to ensure that there is no embezzlement of relief aid.

Radio Truth Cautions Matabeleland Farmers

MB031200 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 1700 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] According to the Bulawayo SUNDAY NEWS of April 24, the president of the Matabeleland Farmers Union, Mr Sayers, had said there is an improvement in the security situation. Mr Sayers is quoted as saying that the province is experiencing about 3 weeks of peace after the murders of Senator Savage, his daughter, and a friend near Gwanda.

It is the guess of Radio Truth that Mr Sayers is wrong in presuming things are returning to normal in Matabeleland, but rather that it is the calm before the storm. It is our guess that it will only be a matter of weeks before the 5th Brigade is unleashed in the two remaining unscarred areas of the province, Figtree and Plumtree. However, before the 5th can be unleashed, Mugabe needs an excuse: The murders of more white farmers in these areas. Since we at Radio Truth know that the ZANU regime manufactures its excuses for the deployment of the 5th Brigade, we warn all farmers in these areas to be particularly careful over the next weeks.